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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS

OF THE

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA,

TO THE

Seventh Legislative Assembly.

SESSION 1860-61.

3,000 Copies ordered to be Printed.

OMAHA CITY;
Printed by Robertson & Clark.
1861.

RESOLUTIONS.

House of Representatives,
Wednesday, January 9th, 1861.

Resolved, That Two Thousand Copies of the School Commissioner's Report, together with the School Laws and accompanying Documents, be printed and distributed under the supervision of the School Commissioner equally among the several School Officers in the Territory.

GEO. L. SNYBOLT,
Chief Clerk.

Council Chamber,
Omaha, Jan. 9, 1861.

Mr. Dundy, of Richardson County, moved that One Thousand Copies of the Report of the Commissioner of Common Schools, with the Laws and accompanying documents, be printed for the use of the Council. Carried.

E. P. BREWSTER, *Chief Clerk.*

1860-61
379.7 N27t.a
Gift of Mrs. Ida M. King, West Point, Neb.
June 9, 1942
NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS,
Omaha, N. T., January 8, 1861

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Nebraska:

In pursuance of law I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the School Department of Nebraska, and in so doing I must express my gratification in being able to present so favorable a condition as exists in our system of free education, although owing to difficulties (which I trust the Legislature will remove) in obtaining the reports contemplated by law, from the various subordinate School Officers in the Territory, I cannot make as full a statement as I desired or could have made, had the proper reports been returned.

Many districts failed entirely, and others only made partial returns; first, because the law provides no penalty for a neglect of duty,—and many will not perform their duty unless they are *paid* for it—and

Second, Because there is a great scarcity of copies of the law under which their duty is to be performed, and by which they should be instructed how to perform it.

The law requires no County Clerk to report until the twentieth day of December, and many of these officers delayed making their returns to this office until after that time—and since their reports came in, there has been no time to have the defective returns corrected.

4912-4

Cass County has the most perfect School organization in the Territory, and made the nearest to full reports required by law. For the promptness and completeness with which the returns from that County were made, her able and efficient Clerk deserves much credit.

Abstract of County Reports.

Number of Counties reported	19
" Townships (or Precincts) reported	84
" Sub-Districts "	139
Number of youth between the ages of five and twenty-one years:	
Males	3763
Females	3278
Total	7041
Number of Public Schools:	
High	4
Primary	104
Total	108
Number of private or Select Schools	23
Total number of Schools	131
Number of Scholars enrolled (High Schools)—Males	227
" " " " Females	149
Total	376
Number of Scholars enrolled, (Primary Schools)—Males	1377
" " " " " Females	1177
Total	2554
Grand Total	2930
Number of Teachers employed, (High Schools)—Males	2
" " " " " Females	2
Total	4

Number of Teachers employed, (Primary Schools)—Males	36
" " " " " Females	74
Total	110
Number of Teachers employed, (Select Schools)—Males	8
" " " " " Females	17
Total	25
Total number of Teachers employed,	139

Number of School Houses		34
Value " "	$9188 22	
" of Furniture	560 00	
Amount paid for Teachers' wages. (High Schools)—Males	905 00	
" " " " " " Females	195 00	
Total	$1100 00	
Amount paid for Teachers' wages, (Primary Schools)—Males	886 61	
" " " " " " Females	1795 74	
" " " " " " Sex not rep.	989 81	
Total	$3672 16	
Grand Total for Teachers' wages	$4772 19	

Amount paid for School House sites	$ 50 00	
" " Building and repairs	67 82	
" " Rent of School rooms	296 50	
" " Fuel, etc	114 75	
" " Furniture	262 48	
" " Contingencies	185 85	
Cash on hand and unaccounted for in several Townships	2464 44	$3441 84
Aggregate of Expenditures		$8214 00

Teachers reports were received from only forty-five Schools—from not having blanks, or forms, or from lack of proper understanding of the gen-

eral instructions of the law. These reports exhibit the number of pupils pursuing the various branches of study, as follows:

Alphabet	254	Algebra	20
Orthography	1614	Geometry	9
Reading	1574	Composition	114
Penmanship	715	Declamation	274
Mental Arithmetic	580	Drawing	13
Written Arithmetic	583	Vocal Music	284
Geography	482	Rhetoric	11
English Grammer	258	Astronomy	9
History	53	Physical Geography	5
Natural Philosophy	34	Latin	18
Chemistry	6	Greek	1
Physiology	42	French	2

APPORTIONMENT.

The apportionment of Territorial School Funds for 1859 and '60, made June 4th, 1860, in accordance with the "Act to provide for making an enumeration of the unmarried white youth of Nebraska Territory between the ages of five and twenty-one years," approved January 13th, 1860, is as follows. The statement embraces the condition of the Territorial School fund account of the several counties within the Territory:

Burt County.

To levy of Territorial School Tax for 1859, (per Auditor's Report)	$280 54
By apportionment for 109 youth	242 51
Balance due School Fund	$38 03

Cass County.

To levy, &c., (per Auditor's Report)	$2192 15
By apportionment for 1074 youth	2389 54
Balance due County	$197 39

Cedar County.

To levy, &c., (per Auditor's Report)	$37 14

Clay County.

By apportionment for 54 youth	$120 14

Dakota County.

To levy, &c., (per County Treasurer's Report)	$238 16	
Interest collected, (Co. Treasurer's Report)	2 95—	$241 11
By apportionment for 291 youth		$647 33
Balance due County		$406 33

Dixon County.

To levy, &c., (per Co. Treasurer's Report)	$ 64 46
By apportionment for 104 youth	231 39
Balance due County	$166 93

Dodge County.

To levy, &c., (per Co. Treasurer's Report)	$346 25	
Draft on Treasury of Washington Co.	61 51—	$407 76
By delinq't tax transf'd to Washington Co. for collection	70 19	
Draft in favor of Washington County	144 00	
Apportionment for 87 youth	193 57—	$407 76

Douglas County.

To levy, &c., (per Auditor's Report)	$6318 60	
Interest collected, (Co. Treasurer's Report)	80 25—	$6398 85
By apportionment for 916 youth		2038 01
Balance due School Fund		$4360 84

Johnson County.

To levy, &c., (per Auditor's Report)	$135 90
By apportionment for 151 youth	335 96
Balance due County	200 06

Nemaha County.

To levy, &c., (per Auditor's Report)	$987 68
By apportionment for 977 youth	2173 72
Balance due County	$1186 04

Otoe County.

To levy, &c., (per Auditor's Report)	$2375 85
By apportionment for 1240 youth	2758 88
Balance due County	$383 03

Pawnee County.

To levy, &c., (per Auditor's Report)	$83 12
By apportionment for 243 youth	540 65
Balance due County	$457 53

Platte County.

To levy, &c., (per Auditor's Report)	$47 89
By apportionment for 153 youth	340 41
Balance due County	$292 52

Richardson County.

To levy, &c., (per Auditor's Report)	$408 79
By apportionment for 803 youth	1786 59
Balance due County	$1377 80

Sarpy County.

To levy, &c., (per Auditor's Report)	$1069 60
By apportionment for 357 youth	794 29
Balance due School Fund	$275 31

Washington County.

To levy, &c., (per Co. Treasurer's Report)	$787 48	
Interest collected	57 13	
Delinquent taxes from Dodge Co	70 19	
Draft on Treasurer Dodge Co	144 00—	$1058 80
By apportionment for 414 youth	$921 11	
Draft in favor of Dodge Co	61 51—	$982 62
Balance due School Fund		$76 18

In Burt County, owing to an error in the assessment, no taxes were collected.

In Clay County an enumeration of youth was made, but no taxes were levied.

In Cedar County the Clerk failed to make any returns.

In Otoe County the County Commissioners reduced the Territorial School Tax to 1½ mills; the full amount was, however, charged to the County.

Revenue for 1861.

Territorial School Tax, levied for the current year, is charged to the several Counties, according to the equalized assessments, as follows:

Burt County	$ 153 68	Nemaha	700 00
Cass	1000 00	Otoe	1491 35
Cedar	38 10	Pawnee	106 65
Dakota	156 30	Platte	55 25
Dixon	30 43	Richardson	500 00
Dodge	80 64	Sarpy	500 00
Douglas	1000 00	Washington	431 38
Gage	47 12		
Johnson	61 43	Total	$6352 23

Enumeration

Of youth for the current year is as follows;

	Males.	Feml's.	Total
Burt County	60	55	115
Calhoun	10	7	17
Cass	601	504	1106
Cedar	42	36	78
Clay	42	32	74
Cuming	14	15	26
Dakota	170	130	300
Dixon	35	42	77
Dodge	44	43	87
Douglas	452	437	889
Gage	98	32	120
Johnson	73	51	124
Nemaha	491	426	917
Otoe	625	597	1222
Pawnee	128	121	249
Richardson	336	293	629
Sarpy	197	196	393
Washington	253	200	453
Platte	92	61	153
Total	3763	3278	7041

This Report should have been sent to the Legislature at the commencement of the Session, with the Reports of other Territorial Officers; it however, could not be done, as almost all the County returns upon which to base the general Report, were not made until the expiration of the time allowed by Law, and many of them not until after that day—the 20th of December.—The Reports from Sarpy County did not reach my office until after January 1st, and part of the Douglas County Reports were not received until yesterday, (January 7th.) The necessity of a modification of the Law, so as to require Reports to be made to this office in time for the Annual Reports to be made at the beginning of the Session, is apparent to all, and needs no argument from me in its favor.

I have found, in many cases, such a vagueness exists in the Law bearing upon the subject, that Justices of the Peace, and other officers whose duty is to collect fines and other moneys belonging to the School Fund, either neglect their duty in collecting the fines, or, having collected them, make no returns to the proper officers, and the amounts are consequently lost to the School Fund. All Justices of the Peace, and Clerks of Courts, should be by law compelled to make reports at stated times, and to pay over to the proper officers all moneys collected by them, under a penalty for neglect.

A law, approved Jan'y 13th, 1860, requires the Territorial Commissioner to investigate the official acts, and settle the accounts of former County Superintendents. This act needs some amendments. In the investigation of the accounts of some of the former Superintendents, I have found evidences of their having received nearly nine hundred dollars ($900 00) for the expenditure of which, I can find no vouchers. The District Attorneys have declined to prosecute these cases, because there are no fees for the service provided by law. If I had the authority to employ counsel to prosecute, or if fees were provided for the District Attorneys, the sum above named *could be recovered.*

There should be some more certain means devised for the collection of the revenue arising from fines, etc. In one of the Counties, a fine was imposed of $200 00, which belongs to the School Fund, but which we are unable to collect, because the County has no Jail in which to confine the defendant, and he has no property in his own name which can be taken. He offers, however, if a bond and mortgage upon real estate will be taken, to secure the payment of the fine in five years, and interest at 10 per cent. per annum, (payable semi-annually). If this arrangement could be made, this fine and other amounts due the School Fund might be recovered, otherwise we shall never get them.

There appears to be an indefiniteness in the License Laws, which gives room for conflict between the City and County authorities. As for instance

the Board of Aldermen at Nebraska City for the year 1859, authorized the City Treasurer to receive the "City Scrip" for License fees, against, at least, the implied intent of the Law. The value of this scrip is very greatly depreciated and the City declines being responsible to the School Fund for its par value. In consequence of this act of the City Council and the non-enforcement of the little law there is for the collection of licences, Otoe county has lost during the past two years nearly three thousand dollars of her proper School Funds.

The necessity for having a volume of the School Laws printed for the use of School Officers in the Territory, is sufficiently set forth by the difficulty they have found in performing their duties. Soon after I assumed the duduties of my office, I prepared a volume with notes, explanations, instructions, and forms, and advertised for proposals for printing it. R. W. Furnas, of Brownville, being the lowest bidder, the work was awarded to him. Before it was sent to the printer however, the discovery was made by several *legrl minds*, that the law had no provision for defraying the expense; although my views at the time were that any law requiring work of that character to be done, necessarily carried with it the authority to pay for it. However, as it would have involved a law suit, and much delay in getting the Laws into the hands of the people, and the necessity for amendments were becoming more and more apparent, I abandoned the idea of publication at that time, and now present the Laws with a full set of mariginal notes, forms, etc., as a part of this Report, and earnestly recommend the passage of an order for their immediate publication.

SCHOOL LANDS.

In accordance with the "Act to provide for the selection of lands in lieu of sections 16 and 36, in cases where said sections, or parts thereof, have been sold," approved January 13th, 1860, I have selected in the

Dakota Land District,

In lieu of School Lands enterered.....	3659.60	acres
To supply deficiencies in fractional Townships...	849.40	"
Total acres selected.....	4509.00	

South Platte Land District.

In lieu of lands entered.....	3084.60	acres.
For fractional townships.....	800.00	"
Total acres selected.....	3884.60	

Nemaha Land District.

In lieu of lands entered.....	960	acres.
To supply fractional townships.....	480	"
Total acres selected.....	1440	
Total number of acres selected.....	9833.60	

of which there were reserved in the Nemaha District before my selections were made.....1280—8553.60 acers.

My account against the Territory for expenses connected with the selections, was $262.00, which was allowed in Territorial Warrants, and on which owing to their depreciated valne, I realized $150 00.

Should Congress make an appropriation of School Lands in lieu of sections 16 and 36, lying within the Half Breed tract, and fractional Townships, as asked for in the memorials of the present Legislature, it will be necessary to select 20,000 acres more.

According to the instructions of the Land Officers at Washington, the selections had to be made in the same townships in which the deficiency occurred, if practicable; or, if good lands were not to be found therein, then in the adjacent townships. This required much travel, from the fact that the lands lay far apart—in the South Platte Land District, as far as fifty miles west from the river.

The work was delayed from the fact that there was no special officer to give it his attention, until the Commissioner was required to do so, and in the mean time the best tracts of land, near to those for which selections were to be made, had nearly all been taken up. The consequence was that a Surveyor had to be employed, and a careful examination of the vacant land made, before we were allowed to record the selections. I believe that the selections which I have made are of the best lands that could be found, and that they will be of great benefit to the School Fund of the Territory.

I again call the earnest attention of the Legislature to the fact that very many entries of School Lands which have been made, are fraudulent, and can be easily broken if the proper authority is given to call and pay witnesses, and to pay an Attorney.

There is no question in my mind of the illegality of a number of the entries in each of the Land Districts, and had I the power to compel the attendance of witnesses, I am sure that I *can prove* enough to cause the cancellation of almost all of them, and which, if we could secure them, would be of vastly more value than the selections made in lieu of them, which would, of course, be erased from the Plat Books on the cancellment of the entries.

An eighty-acre tract near Nebraska City, worth at least one hundred dollars per acre, had been entered fraudulently, but by the exertions of Wm. R. Craig, while Superintendent of Schools in Otoe County, through the instrumentality of Messrs. Young & Niles, of Washington City, the entry was cancelled, and this valuable tract recovered to the School Fund. I will here remark, that the firm above alluded to, acted upon a contract with the Superintendent of Otoe County, and were promised a fee of three hundred dollars, if successful. Their bill has never been paid—and, as it is eminently a just one, I would recommend that an appropriation be made to pay it.

All of which is, with the accompanying documents, respectfully submitted.

W. E. HARVEY, Commissioner.

County Reports.

BURT COUNTY.

CLERK'S OFFICE, BURT COUNTY, N. T.
TEKAMA, November 26th, 1860.

I herewith submit the following report together with a copy of all reports made to my office by the several Township Boards of Education.

There has been no school funds in the Treasury previous to the present year, consequently no apportionment was made.

Not having yet received the records belonging to the office, I am unable to report upon official bonds.

There was a School Tax levied for last year, but owing to some illegality was not collected. The County School Tax levied for the current year, is at the rate of five mills upon the dollar valuation, and amounts to nine hundred and eleven dollars and fifty-seven cents, about three hundred dollars of which will never be collected, from the fact of its being levied upon "Hudson City," (an imaginary town, that would not sell for half that amount.)

There have been no liquor licenses granted for the past year, and no fines imposed in the county—and no other moneys are due the School Fund except a poll tax of fifty cents, amounting to fifty-five dollars and fifty cents.

The Treasurer's report shows but one School taught under the new system. There will be two and probably three in operation this winter.

The Townships are not yet divided into Sub-Districts, but will probably be during the next year.

You will observe that the reports are considerably "mixed up," which is owing partly to the neglect of the County Clerk, in not furnishing blanks and giving instructions. I will endeavor to have this difficulty obviated by another year.

The Board of Education, Decatur Township, say: It is the intention of the "Board" to keep up a School nine (9) months of the coming year, depending upon the School Fund as far as possible. The amount necessary to be expended during the current year is three hundred and ten dollars.

The Board of Education, Tekama Township, say: We are of the opinion that there should be some alterations in our School Laws, in order to make them more readily understood by the Directors. Especially in regard to compensation of Local Directors, where there is no compensation there should be no bonds required. Amount expended for teachers wages last year was fifty-two dollars. The amount necessary to be expended during current year is four hundred and fifty dollars.

Abstract of Township Reports.

Name of Township.	No. of white youth between the ages of 5 and 21 years residing in each Sub-dist.		Number of Schools.		PRIMARY SCHOOLS.						
					Teachers employed.		Scholars enrolled.		Average attendance		Days schools have been in session.
	Males.	F'm'ls.	High.	Pr'y.	M'ls.	F'm'ls	M'ls.	F'm'ls	M'ls.	F'm'ls	
Decatur Tp.	31	30	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tekama Tp.	20	19	.....	1	1	1	12	18	10	12	65
T. 21 N., R. 11 E.	9	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.	60	55	.....	3	1	2	13	18	10	12	65

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAS. S. GIBSON,
Clerk Burt County.

County Treasurer's Report.

Tekama, Nebraska Territory,
December 15th, 1860.

School Funds collected up to this date:

On account of Territorial School Tax for 1860,	$ 50 00
" " County " " "	250 00
Total, - - - - - - - - - -	$300 00

The discrepancy between the amount of the taxes levied and collected is occasioned by the non-payment of the tax upon the town of Hudson, which was assessed at $57,400, the taxes on which will never be paid.

J. RIGGS CONKLIN,
Deputy Treasurer Burt County.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Number of white youth between the ages of five and twenty-one years residing in Calhoun County:

Males,	10
Females,	7
Total,	17

District organized October 1st, 1860.

AUSTIN SMITH,
Clerk of Board of Education.

CASS COUNTY.

CLERK'S OFFICE, CASS COUNTY, N. T.,
Plattsmouth, November 30th, 1860.

Enclosed I transmit the reports from the several Township Boards of Education in Cass County, for the School year ending September 30th, 1860, together with the statements required in your circular of instructions of October 1st, 1860.

And in accordance with your request for suggestions in regard to the amendments that I may consider necessary to be made to our School Laws to secure that perfection in our School system we all so much desire; I will say, that in my opinion the office of Territorial School Commissioner should not be abolished until the present system has had a full and perfect trial.

We have had some difficulty in getting the Schools in working order in Cass County, but now think the the greatest difficulty found here is procuring a sufficient number of copies of the School Laws and amendments, for the use of the School Officers. I would therefore recommend that the Legislature should make a provision for the publication of fifteen hundred or two thousand, to be placed in charge of the Territorial Commissioner to send

to County Clerks, to be distributed as they may think best for the furtherance of Common School interests.

I would recommend that the County Clerks should be authorized to have supervision of the Schools in their Counties, and that they have a fair remuneration for their services.

The present method of apportioning the School Fund—upon the enumeration of youth—is the most equitable method that can be devised, but the County Treasurers should be required to make a settlement of their School Fund accounts semi-annually, and then require the County Clerks to make their apportionment twice each year.

Some of the School Lands in Cass County, have been entered contrary to law; and the School interests in those lands should be looked after immediately.

The importance of a uniform series of Text Books in our Territory cannot be too highly estimated. I would recommend that the Territorial Commissioner be required to select a standard list which shall be adopted throughout the Territory.

The Territorial Officers should enter upon the discharge of their official duties on the first Monday in January succeeding their election, and all officers whose duty it is to make reports to the Legislature, be required to do so before they go out of office. A law providing for the organization of Civil Townships with an assessor and collector, elected in each, to collect all District and Township School taxes, I think would be of advantage to our School system.

Below I give you a short report concerning the Seminary which is being built at Oreapolis, in this County.

At the session of the Legislature held in October and November A. D. 1858, a charter was granted to certain individuals to establish a Seminary in Cass County, Nebraska Territory. The Trustees appointed by the said act of incorporation met and organized on the first day of June, 1859, and after maturing such plans as they thought would be for the best interests of the institution they wished to establish, resolved to take immediate action to procure a location of ten acres of ground upon which to erect a goop and substantiol building, and procure the funds and materials that were necessary for the building of such a [illegible] as they had resolved upon. They receive o from the following [illegible] amounts set opposite their respective names, zix:

The Oreapolis Town Company donated ten acres of land, one hundred average town lots in the town and five hundred dollars in money; Londin Mullin, five thousad dollars; Dr. John Evans, five hundred dollars; Rev. George Loomis, five hundred dollars; D. H. Smith, five hundred dollars;

E. D. Rand, five hundred dollars; A. W. Carpenter, five hundred dollars; and other individuals, five hundred dollars; making a total amount received from all persons, thirteen thousand and five hundred dollars.

On the 28th, of June, 1859, the Trustees of the Seminary let a contract to Hon. Loudin Mullin to erect and enclose a good substantial and well arranged three story brick building, thirty-eight by eighty feet in size, and capable of accommodating two hundred and fifty students.

The building is a very fine one, of the latest style of architecture and covered with a fire-proof roof.

The contractor with his usual energy pushed the work forward to completion, as per contract, and had the same completed on the first day of December, to the entire satisfaction of the Board of Trustees, and the contract was cancelled.

The extreme hard times and pressure in money matters in the year 1860, compelled the Trustees to delay the completion of the building during the year. It is the intention of the Board of Trustees to ask of the incoming Legislature that they legalize their former acts and appoint a new Board of Managers, who with the encouragements they have from the friends of the institution anticipate that they will be able to have the building completed, and have in operation by the first day of September A. D. 1861, the only first class High School in Nebraska.

Apportionment of the Territorial, County and other School Funds for the School year ending September 30th, 1860.

City of Plattsmouth,	$135 66	Avoca Township,	$ 70 21
Plattsmouth Township,	139 23	Liberty "	124 95
Oreapolis "	128 52	Eight Mile Grove "	60 69
Louisville "	76 16	Mt. Pleasant "	130 90
Salt Creek "	28 66	Rock Bluff City,	145 18
Weeping Water "	58 38	Rock Bluff "	173 74

Total amount apportioned, ... $1,272 28

Territorial School Tax for 1860, at one mill $1,153 61
County " " " at two mills 2,294 05

No County Licenses granted.

No fines imposed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. H. WHEELER,
Clerk, Cass County.

Abstract of Township Reports.

Name of Township.	Number of Sub-districts.	No. of white youth between the ages of 5 and 21 years residing in each Sub-dist.		Number of Schools.		PRIMARY SCHOOLS. Teachers employed.		Scholars enrolled.		Average attendance		Days schools have been in session.	Number of School houses	Value of school houses and sites.	Value of furniture.	REMARKS.
		Males.	F'm's.	High.	Pr'y.	M's.	F'm's	M's.	F'm's	M's.	F'm's					
Plattsmouth City.*	1	75	62	.....	2	....	2	46	44	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	* One private school with one female teacher employed. Average cost of tuition $1.41
Plattmouth Tp.§	2	20	19	.....	1	....	1	11	10	8	9	60	1	$150 00	$20 00	
	3	10	18	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	4	12	20	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Oreapolis Tp.	1	26	24	.....	1	1	....	18	17	9	10	70	.....	.....	.....	
	2	15	14	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	3	12	8	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Louisville Tp.	1	12	10	.....	1	....	1	9	9	5	7	45	.....	.....	.....	
	2	18	12	.....	1	....	1	10	10	4	5	65	.....	.....	.....	
	3	12	5	.....	....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Weeping Water Tp.	1	26	23	.....	2	....	2	23	24	11	12	120	.....	.....	.....	
Liberty Tp.	1	15	16	.....	1	1	....	7	6	7	5	20	.....	.....	.....	
	2	21	11	....	1	1	...	14	11	10	9	50	.....	.....	.....	
	3	18	14	.....	1	....	1	25	10	12	12	40	.....	.....	.....	
Eight Mile Grove.	1	40	35	.....	2	....	2	25	18	8	6	65	1	200 00	.....	
Mt. Pleasant Tp.	1	12	15	.....	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	§ 1	.....	.....	§ Under contract.
	2	24	16	.....	1	....	1	9	17	5	8	59	1	25 00	$8 00	
	3	11	16	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	4	6	6	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	5	18	12	.....	1	....	1	15	9	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	
Rock Bluff City,	1	60	54	.....	2	1	1	43	45	34	37	80	.....	.....	.....	
Rock Bluff Tp.	2	39	27	.....	1	....	1	12	16	12	16	72	.....	.....	.....	
	3	22	19	.....	1	....	1	21	25	7	8	36	1	200 00	.....	
	4	23	17	.....	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Avoca Tp.	1	15	6	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	2	17	8	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Salt Creek Tp.	1	19	17	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Totals.	26	601	504	.....	20	4	16	289	280	134	141	.....	5	$575 00	$28 00	

Abstract of Township Treasurers' Reports.

Name of Township.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURES.						
	Rec'd from County and Terr. Fund.	License fees	Grand Total.	Teachers' Wages.			Rent of Sch'houses	Contingent.	On hand September 30, 1860.	Grand Total:
				Males	F'm's	Total.				
	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ C	$ cts	$ cts
Plattsmouth City,	135 60	.....	135 60	.....	120 00	120 00	11 00	4 00	60	135 60
Plattsmouth Tp.	139 20	.....	139 20	.....	30 00	30 00	.....	....	109 20	139 20
Oreapolis Tp.	128 52	.....	128 52	75 28	.....	75 28	.....	....	53 24	128 52
Weeping Water Tp.	58 38	.....	58 38	.....	58 38	58 38	.....	....	... ..	58 38
Liberty Tp.	124 95	.....	124 95	48 55	25 00	73 55	.....	....	51 40	124 95
Eight Mile Grove Tp.	60 69	.....	60 69	.....	50 20	50 20	.....	....	10 49	60 69
Mt. Pleasant Tp.	129 87	.....	129 87	36 00	.....	36 00	.....	....	93 87	129 87
Rock Bluffs City.	145 18	25 00	170 18	105 00	.....	105 00	.....	1 70	63 48	170 18
Rock Bluffs Tp.	173 75	.....	173 75	.. ...	105 66	105 66	.....	....	68 09	173 75
Totals	1096 14	25 00	1121 14	228 83	425 24	654 07	11 00	5 70	450 37	1121 14

The Board of Education in Eight Mile Grove Township, say, "Our School Law is too complicated; a common clod-hopper cannot understand it, even the lawyers cannot agree upon it. Now, sir, we think that our School Law ought to be the plainest of all laws, so that the common people can understand it. Our law as a general thing is good, and with a few alterations will be a good law. Section twenty-one says, that the Board may estimate a tax not exceeding one mill on the dollar, for the exclusive purpose of Central or High Schools. You may read that section in one light, and another man may read it in another light, and so on; and we also think that the Township Clerks and Sub-District Clerks should have a reasonable compensation for their services.

The Board of Education in Weeping Water Township say, "This precinct has been settled but three years, and the inhabitants are scattered over a large territory. The average age of pupils was less than ten years, consequently the instruction given was rudimental.

The Board of Education in Mt. Pleasant Township say, "In Sub-District number one, a contract has been entered into for the erection of a School House at a cost of $250, and a further sum of $160 will be necessary to furnish the same. * * Amount necessary to be expended in Sub-District number two during the current year $120. It is the intention of the Directors to keep up their School six or nine months if possible.

The Board of Education in Rock Bluffs Township says, "Sub-District number four, reports that no money has as yet been expended in this District for Schools. A site for a School House has just been selected, and the District is now negotiating for a School House."

Probate Judge's Report.

OFFICE OF PROBATE JUDGE,
PLATTSMOUTH, CASS CO., N. T., NOV. 3, 1860.

W. E. HARVEY, Commissioner of Schools, Omaha, N. T.

Dear sir—In answer to your question and request I herewith report the names and Post Office address of the County Board of Examiners for Cass County:

Names.	Profession.	Residence.
T. M. Marquette,	Attorney at Law,	Plattsmouth City.
S. H. Elbert,	" "	" "
D. H. Wheeler,	Merchant,	" "

I hereby certify the above to be correct.

D. H. WHEELER,
Acting Probate Judge, Cass Co.

Report of Board of Examiners.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., NOV. 15, 1860.

In obedience to your requirements, I herewith transmit to you a list of the names of the persons to whom certificates of qualifications for teaching school have been granted, the number, date, and length of time each was granted for.

I would recommend that the law be so changed that all persons to whom certificates may hereafter be granted be required to pay the Board of Examiners $1·50 for each certificate; and the provision in the law giving them $1·50 per day each, out of the County Fund, be stricken out.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. H. WHEELER,
Sec'y Board of Examiners.

No.	Date.	Name.	Sex.	Granted for	Remarks.
1	Mar. 29	Sarah Winchell,	Female	Two years,	Eng'd in teaching Primary School.
2	April 7	Ursula E. Arnold,	"	"	" " " "
3	" "	Hattie Haywood,	"	"	
4	" "	Cordelia E. Mitchell,	"	"	Eng'd in teaching Primary School
5	" 11	Geo. L. Seybolt,	Male	"	" " " "
6	" "	Elizabeth Workman	Female	Four months	" " " "
7	" "	Alvin G. White,	Male	Two years,	" " " "
8	" 21	Matilda Contryman,	Female	"	" " " "
9	" 24	Ellen Decker,	"	Four and a half months,	" " " "
10	May 2	Malinda D. West,	"	Two years,	" " " "
11	" 5	Maggie Gilmour,	"	"	" " " "
12	" 25	Gertrude E. Jenks,	"	Six months,	" " " "
13	" 28	H. D. Snyder,	Male	Four months	" " " "
14	June 2	Mary Hughes,	Female	Two years	" " " "
15	July 2	Celestia A. Bellows,	"	"	" " " "
16	" 3	Artemetia Mitchell,	"	"	" " " "
17	" 10	Mary E. Berger,	"	"	" " " "
18	Aug. 7	Wm. C. West,	Male	"	" " " "
19	" 13	M. A. Fort,	Female	One year,	" " Select "
20	" 18	Kate E. Mannering,	"	Two years,	" " Primary "
21	Sept. 7	J. C. Mitchell,	Male	"	" " " "
22	" 22	H. C. Fardee,	"	"	
23	Oct. 8	Wm. S. West,	"	"	Eng'd in teaching Primary School.
24	" "	J. C. Bell,	"	"	" " " "
25	Nov. 3	J. W. Barnes,	"	Six months,	" " " "
26	" 6	William Rager,	"	Two years,	" " " "

County Treasurer's Report.

Receipts and disbursements of the School Fund in Cass County for the School year ending September 30, 1860:

RECEIPTS.

On account of County School Tax, 1858-9	$ 963 88		
" License fees and fines for 1858-9	314 96		
" Terr. School Tax for 1859 (estimated)	1300 00		
" License fees and fines for 1860	100 00		
" Terr. School Tax for 1860 (estimated)	100 00		
" County School Tax 1860 "	50 00	$2828 84	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid to the city of Plattsmouth	$135 66
" " Plattsmouth Township	139 23
" " Oreapolis "	128 52

Amount paid to	Louisville Township	$ 76 16	
" "	Weeping Water "	58 38	
" "	Avoca "	70 21	
" "	Liberty "	124 95	
" "	Eight Mile Grove "	60 69	
" "	Mt. Pleasant "	130 90	
" "	City of Rock Bluffs	145 18	
" "	Rock Bluffs Township	173 74	
" "	Salt Creek " (not paid)	28 66	$1272 28

The ending of the School year and the settlement of Treasurers being at different times, and so far apart, it is impossible to give the amounts collected, other than by estimate,

Which is respectfully submitted.

J. D. SIMPSON, Treasurer.

CEDAR COUNTY.

CLERK'S OFFICE, CEDAR CO., N. T.,
ST. HELENA, Dec. 20, 1860.

Enclosed I transmit a copy of all School Reports on file in my office.

PHILIP CLARK,
Deputy Clerk Cedar Co. N. T.

Abstract of Township Reports.

Name of Township.	No. of white youth between the ages of 5 and 21 years residing in each sub-district.		PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
			Number of schools.	Teachers Employed.		Scholars Enrolled.		Days school has been in session.	Number of school houses.	Value of school houses and sites	Value of furniture.
	Males.	Fem's.		Males	Fem's	Males	Fem's				
St. Helena	17	18	1	1	.....	6	1	150	1	$75 00	.....
St. James	19	14	1	.....	1	16	9	72	1	2,000 00	$15 00
Wacapana	6	4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Totals.	42	36	2	1	1	22	10	.....	2	$2,075 00	$15 00

NOTE.—The reports from St. James and Wacapana Townships were furnished by Hon. A. S. Chase.

The Board of Education St. Helena Township, say, "Our School has been carried on entirely by individual enterprise, and we are hoping to have it considerably augmented in a short time."

The Board of Education, St. James Township, report one private or select School, which has been in session ninety-six days, with one male teacher employed, at an average cost for tuition of $24 00.

Amount expended for teacher's wages in Public Schools, $36 00.

Teacher's Employed.

Names.	Where Employed.
George L. Roberts,	St. Helena.
Mary Wadsworth,	St. James.

No County Treasurer's Reports.

CLAY COUNTY.

CLERK'S OFFICE, CLAY COUNTY,
AUSTIN, Nov.. 1st, 1860.

Enclosed find the Enumeration Lists of the three Precincts or Townships of Clay County. Austin Township is the only one that has as yet elected Local Directors; their names are as follows: George Grant, J. H. Butler E. C. Austin. The preliminary steps for the election of Local Directors have been taken in the other two Townships, but reports have not as yet been sent in. I will forward the names of their officers soon. I employed J. H. Butler to take the enumeration of youth.

As yet there has been but one school in the County, and that was a private one in Adams Township. There will be a School in each of the three Towns of this County this winter.

In your official reports of last Spring, Clay County is not represented as sharing in the School Funds. In your correspondence with me of June 13, 1860, you state that there is one hundred and twenty dollars and fourteen cents apportioned to this County. Please explain?

Number of white youth between the ages of five and twenty-one years residing in the several Districts in Clay County:

Name of Township.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Austin Township	12	9	21
Olathe "	21	13	34
Adams "	9	10	19
Total	42	32	74

E. C. AUSTIN, Clerk Clay Co., N. T.

CUMING COUNTY.

CLERK'S OFFICE, CUMMING CO., N. T.
WEST POINT, Dec. 20, 1860.

When I made my report last year I expected to see Schools in this County before this time, but we have not been able to raise any tax for the reason that the settlers in this County were robbed last year of over fifteen thousand dollars by the Pawnee Indians, and not one dollar of it has ever been returned.

There are twenty-nine scholars in this County: fourteen males and fifteen females, nearly all of whom could go to one School.

Respectfully,
J. C. CRAWFORD, Clerk of Cuming Co.

DAKOTA COUNTY.

CLERK'S OFFICE, DAKOTA CO., N. T.
DAKOTA CITY, Nov. 29, 1860.

Enclosed I transmit the Reports from the several Township Boards of Education in Dakota County, which have been received at my office to this date.

J. W. VIRTUE,
Clerk Dakota County, N. T.

Abstract of Township Reports.

Name of Township.	No. of sub-districts.	No. of white youth between the ages of 5 and 21 years residing in each Sub-district.		PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
				No. of Schools.	Teachers Employed.		Scholars Enrolled.		Average daily attend'nce		Days School has been in session.
		Males.	Females.		Males	F'm's	Males	F'm's	Males	F'm's	
DAKOTA TP.	1	19	11	1	.....	1	16	5	.....	.....	65
	2	9	13	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
	3	15	11	1	.....	1	5	6	4	5	65
ST. JOHNS TP.	*1	55	44	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COVINGTON TP.	1	14	12	1	.....	1	8	11	5	7	80
OMAHA CREEK TP.†	1	59	32	1	.....	1	20	10	13	7	65
TOTALS.	6	170	130	6	2	4	49	32	22	19	.....

* Divided into three Sub-Districts, though not so reported.

† One School house, valued at three hundred dollars.

The Board of Education in Dakota Township say: "The Board intend to keep up their Schools the present winter, but have not yet made any provision for them; they would consider $600 sufficient to keep them going in the Township nine months in the year.

County Board of School Examiners.

Name.	Profession.	Residence.
John Taffe,	Attorney at Law,	Omadi.
William Collings,	Farmer,	"
William Adair,	Merchant,	Dakota City.

Teachers Employed.

Names.	Where Employed.
Phebe Wigle,	Dakota Township.
Mary Pinkerton,	Covington "
Geo. W. Wilkinson,	Omaha Creek Township.

County Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, DAKOTA CO., N. T.,
COVINGTON, September 30, 1860.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of School moneys collected up to this date.....$187 00
Interest collected up to this date..... 3 00

Total receipts.....$190 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid to Treasurer Dakota Township.....$36 54
" " " St. Johns " 39 00
" " " Covington " 17 00
" " " Omadi " 30 00 $122 54

I hereby certify that the above is correct to the best of my knowledge.

M. PINKERTON,
Treasurer Dakota County, N. T.

DIXON COUNTY.

CLERK'S OFFICE, DIXON COUNTY, N. T.,
ACTIVITY, Dec, 4th, 1860.

Enclosed I send the reports of the several Township Boards of Education returned to me up to this date.

Our officers are too careless about approving bonds, which makes most of them worthless.

A longer time for the Townships to make their reports (instead of a shorter) would be more acceptable to the County officers, where most are farmers, and October and the fore part of November is almost the busiest season of the year.

Our citizens are not well posted in regard to the School Law, and many of them have neither time nor inclination to search the Nebraska Code for it.

The Law should be so amended that Justices of the Peace and Clerks of the District Court and their Deputies, would be compelled to report to the County Treasurer or Clerk, all fines collected that are appropriated to the School Fund.

Some of our School Sections have been settled upon and improved, and the occupants are paying neither rent nor taxes. The improved School Lands in the County would furnish a revenue of some thirty dollars a year over all expenses, and it would be better for the neighborhood if the School authorities could rent or lease them for a short period.

Your attention is called to the enclosed communication from the Deputy Clerk of the District Court in Dixon County, which was received in reply to an official application for copies of the papers connected with the trials of some fifteen persons in Dixon County, at the last May term of the District Court; some five or six stood trial, some forfeited their recognizance, and have lands and property in the adjoining County. There were some four or five found guilty of an Assault (which the Treasurer being one of the jury personally knew, for we have no official records in either office about it); one of them was fined fifty dollars and costs, and he asserts that he has paid it in County warrants, to the Deputy Clerk of the District Court.

They report that there has been ninety dollars in County warrants paid to the Deputy Clerk of the District Court in answer to a judgment issued.—There has been none paid into the County Treasury as yet. The whole amount of fines imposed was one hundred and twenty dollars.

A County School Tax of one mill on the dollar, in addition to the Territorial School Tax, has been levied in this County for 1860.

The Territorial School Funds received for 1859-60 was apportioned as follows:

Ponca Township	$17 44	
Dixon "	32 56	$50 00

Abstract of Township Reports.

Name of Township.	Number of sub-districts.	No. of white youth between the ages of 5 and 21 years residing in each sub-district.		PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
				Number.	Teachers employed.		Scholars enrolled.		Av'rage daily attend'nce		Days School has been in session.
		Males.	Females.		Males	F'm's	Males	F.m's	Males	F'm's	
Dixon,	1	10	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ionia,*	1	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ponca,†	1	9	10	1	.....	1	5	6	5	6	65
Galena,	1	10	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,	4	35	42	2	.....	2	5	6	5	6	65

*Number of School Houses—1. †Amount paid for Teacher's wages—$32 00

Township Boundaries.

Dixon Township embraces Town. 32 North, Range 4 East.
Ionia " " " 31 " " 4, 5 and 6 East.
Ponca " " " 30 " " 4, 5, 6 and 7 East.
Galena " " all of the County S. of Tp. lines between Tps. 29 and 30 North.

County Board of School Examiners.

Names.	Profession.	Residence.
James Barret,	Merchant,	Ponca City.
Edward Serry,	Civil Engineer,	Activity,
W. W. Benedict,	Farmer,	

The Board of Education in Ionia Township, say: "Our District was organized last March, but not being able to get a suitable teacher have had no School. It is our intention to build a School-house the coming winter and have a School next summer.

EDWARD SERRY,
Clerk of Dixon County, N. T.

County Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, DIXON CO., N. T.,
ACTIVITY, Dec. 24, 1860.

Amount of Territorial School Tax for 1860 collected up to this date...	$25 00
Amount of County School Tax for 1860 collected up to this date....	25 00
Total School Funds collected.....	$50 00

I hereby certify the foregoing to be correct.

JOHN MALONE, Treasurer, Dixon Co.

DODGE COUNTY.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK,
FREMONT, DODGE CO., N. T., Nov. 15, 1860.

The following returns have been made to my office by the several Boards of Education in Dodge County.

It is believed that a system of County Superintendants, who shall make all reports to the Territorial Commissioner, would be preferable to the present system, as it is impossible to get reports from so many different officers who cannot, or will not, take the trouble to look up their duty, and perform it according to instructions. It is believed that a simple law, of half a dozen sections, would be preferable to the present law.

It is believed that the School Lands might be rented for about 10 per cent. per annum, on a valuation of $1 25 per acre, or at least half of them might at present, and soon the whole,—*provided*, they were rented for a term of years.

Taxes levied for School purposes for 1860 are—

Territorial School Tax, at 1 mill.....	$82 81
County School Tax.....	239 52

Apportionment of School Funds for 1859–'60—

North Bend Township.....	$11 20
Fremont Township, sub-district No. 1.....	29 60
" " " " 2.....	12 80
Maple Creek Township.....	15 20
Total.....	$68 80

County Board of Examiners.

Names.	Residence.
George I. Turton,	North Bend.
J. E. Heaton,	Fremont.
H. C. Campbell,	Jalapa.

Teachers Employed.

Names.	Where Employed.
Miss Mary E. Heaton,	North Bend Township.
Miss Helen McNeal,	Fremont Township, sub-dist. No. 1.
Miss Lottie E. Heaton,	" " " " 2.

Abstract of Township Reports.

Name of Township.	Number of sub-district.	No. of white youth between the ages of 5 and 21 years residing in each sub-district.		PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							Days School has been in session.
				Number.	Teachers employed.		Scholars enrolled.		Average daily attend'nce		
		Males.	Females.		Males	F'm's	Males	F'm's	Males	F'm's	
North Bend,*	1	8	8	1	.....	1	7	5	6	5	110
Fremont,†	1	19	21	1	.....	1	10	16	10	16	66
	2	7	5	1	.....	1	7	4	6	4	63
Maple Creek,	1	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalapa,‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals,	4	44	43	3	.....	3	24	26	22	25	.....

* One School House, valued at $125·00; received from Territorial School Fund $11·20; amount paid for Teacher's wages $34·00.

† Received from Territorial School Fund $42·40; amount paid for Teacher's wages $54·00

‡ No reports.

I certify that the above and enclosed reports are in all respects correct.

J. F. REYNOLDS, Clerk, Dodge Co., N. T.

By R. KITTLE, Deputy.

County Treasurer's Report.

OFFICE OF TREASURER, DODGE CO., N, T.,
JALAPA, Dec. 18, 1860.

For the year 1859 I received from Silas J. Francis, ex-treasurer of this County	$66 75	
Amount collected by myself	10 00	$76 75

This is all the School fund for 1859, the general tax of two mills being the only revenue for School purposes raised in this County.

Amount paid Miss Lottie E. Heaton,	$12 80	
" " Miss Mary E. Heaton,	11 20	
" " Miss Helen McNeal,	29 60	$53 60
Balance on hand, taxes of 1859		$23 15
Territorial School tax for 1860		$80 00
County " " " "		238 00
Total tax levied		$318 00
Amount collected, Territorial School tax for 1860		$41 00
" " County " " " "		178 00
Total collected to Nov. 20th,		$219 00

Some of our School officers have not yet reported, although I have reminded them of the importance of making their reports within the time prescribed by law.

I think there will be little, or no delinquent tax by May 1, 1861.

Very truly, yours,
H. C. CAMPBELL, Treas. Dodge Co.

GAGE COUNTY.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, GAGE CO.,
BEATRICE, N. T., Dec. 6, 1860.

At the solicitation of some of the good people of this locality I drop you a word in regard to Educational matters here.

Some two years ago there was erected in this town at considerable expense and sacrifice on the part of the inhabitants, a handsome and commodious School-house, but just as the building was about being completed it was accidentally destroyed by fire. There is now no regular School-house in the County. The people of this place are making arrangements to erect a good building for that purpose early in the coming Spring, by private subscription.

Last summer a School was taught in this town in a vacant building

fitted up for that purpose by Miss Frank C. Butler. The term continued some twelve weeks, and the average attendance was about twenty-five scholars. The expenses were defrayed by private subscription. The teacher's wages were two dollars per week, I think, and board. The scholars were thought to have made tolerable advancement under her tuition, and she acquired the reputation generally among the people of being a good teacher. This is the sum total of all that has ever been perpetrated in the way of Schools in this County as yet.

There are, as you will see by the enclosed enumeration, something more than seventy scholars in this Election Precinct; there are also fifty-four in the southern part of the County, in Blue Springs Township—the enumeration of which has not yet been properly made. The organization throughout the County is not yet complete.

I have noticed with much gratification the system and ability you have brought into requisition in the discharge of the duties of your office; and here allow me to say that the position you now fill is the *first in importance* to the people of this Territory. The Educational interests underlie the whole fabric, and is of more consequence than all else besides.

J. B. WESTON, Acting Co. Clerk.

The Board of Education in Beatrice Township report the number of white youth between the ages of five and twenty-one years residing in the Township:

Males	44
Females	32
Total	76
Number of private or select Schools—primary	1
Number of teachers employed—females	1

J. B. WESTON, Clerk of Board of Education.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

CLERK'S OFFICE, DOUGLAS CO., N. T.,
OMAHA, January 2, 1861.

Enclosed you will find an abstract of all the reports filed with me by the different School Boards in this County. I regret that they are so meagre, yet am fully persuaded that ere another report may be due, all the different Boards will be in good working order, and will present full and complete statements.

JAMES W. VAN NOSTRAND.
Clerk of Douglas County.

Abstract of Township Reports.

Name of Township.	Number of Sub-district.	No. of white youth between the ages of 5 and 21 years residing in each Sub-district.		Number of Schools.		HIGH SCHOOLS.							PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							Number of school-houses	Value of school-houses and sites.	Value of furniture.
						Teachers employed		Scholars enrolled		Average daily attendance		Days schools have been in session.	Teachers employed		Scholars enrolled		Average daily attendance.		Days schools have been in session.			
		Males.	Fem's.	H.	P'y.	M's	F's.	M's	F's.	M's	F's.		M's	F's.	Male.	F'm's	Male.	F'm's				
Omaha City.*	1	279	292	1	4	1	....	48	48	28	28	240	....	4	186	174	115	114	240	....	.....	$243 65
Omaha Tp.	1	25	15	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	16	9	12	8	195	1	.....	$18 83
	2	4	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Florence City.	1	57	52	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	50	45	35	34	50	1	$1200 00	.....
Florence Tp.	1	20	14	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Kelleys Tp.	1	6	6	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Elkhorn Tp.	1	20	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
McCardles Tp.	1	18	16	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	18	16	18	16	38	†1	.....	.....
Chicago Tp.	1	23	21	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	23	21	.....	.....	130	1	$400 00	$50 00
Totals.	10	452	437	1	10	1	....	48	48	28	28	.....	3	8	293	265	180	172	.....	4	$1600 00	$312 46

*In Omaha City during the past year there has been seven Private or Select Schools with two male and eight female teachers employed.

†Under contract—to be completed early next Summer, at a cost of four hundred dollars.

Abstract of Township Treasurers' Reports.

Name of Township.	RECEIPTS. Received from Territorial fund.	County fund.	Donations.	License fees.	Liabilities incurred.	Fines forfeitures, &c.	Grand Total.
Omaha City,	$1,232 65	$19 95	.....	$656 60	.....	.....	$1,909 10
Omaha Township,	77 70	.....	.....	.....	$112 13	.....	189 83
Florence City,	384 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kelleys Township,	31 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elk Horn Township,	57 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McCardles Township,	67 82	.....	$67 82	.....	.....	.....	135 64
Chicago Township,	85 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.	$1,936 31	$19 95	$67 82	$656 60	$112 13	.....	$2,680 68

Abstract of Township Treasurers' Reports.

Name of Township.	EXPENDITURES. Teachers' Wages. High Schools Males	High Schools F'm's	Prim'y Sch'ls Males	Prim'y Sch'ls F'm's	Total.	Building and repairs.	Rent of School-houses.	Fuel, &c.	Furniture.	Contingent.	Grand Total.
	$ C	$ C	$ C	$ C	$ C	$ C	$ C	$ C	$ C	$ C	$ C
Omaha City,	725 00	.....	.....	521 00	1276 00	.....	254 50	107 50	243 65	40 50	1922 15
Omaha Tp.	.....	.....	120 00	51 00	171 00	.....	.....	.....	18 83	.....	189 83
Florence City.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kelleys Tp.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elk Horn Tp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McCardles Tp.	.....	.....	67 82	.....	67 82	67 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	135 64
Chicago Tp.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,	725 00	.....	187 82	572 00	1447 82	67 82	254 50	107 50	262 68	40 50	2247 62

* Expenditures not reported.

The Board of Education in Omaha City, say: "The public Schools of the Omaha District were opened for instruction November 1st, 1859, and continued in session with the exception of a few days vacation until June 1st, '60.

187 of the scholars studied			Arithmetic.
167	"	"	Geography.
93	"	"	Grammar.
456	"	"	Reading and Spelling.
68	"	"	the higher branches.

One male Principal was employed to teach the higher studies and superintend the subordinate teachers in the different Schools.

The organization of a new system and an entire want of funds, for the first few months, presented many difficulties which need not again occur. The Directors can see no reason why the Schools in Omaha should not hereafter accommodate all the children of the city in all branches of learning.

The expenses of the year have been in all $1903 10—as follows:

Stoves and fixtures	$ 54 35
Seats and desks	189 30
Census	12 50
Rent for four rooms	254 50
Wood and sawing same	107 15
Printing	15 00
Repairs and out-houses	23 80
Principal teacher	725 50
Other teachers	521 50

The stoves, seats and desks being in good order and paid for, will reduce the estimate for the coming year.

The amount thus expended is not really sufficient for the purposes of a Public School in Omaha. Our principal School and three subordinate departments do not sufficiently accommodate all the scholars; though the average attendance is about sixty scholars to a teacher, yet eighty and ninety were often present.

Four subordinate schools are really needed, but even *three* cannot be sustained the coming year without more funds.

The value of real estate being greatly reduced at the last assessment, and the reduction of the School Tax last winter to *one* mill on the dollar, instead of *two* mills as heretofore, will reduce our public Shool Fund to about one-fourth or one-third of the amount of last year. This reduced revenue would scarcely support a single School in the City.

Two plans suggested themselves to the Directors to supply the deficiency: First, to lay on the City a sufficient tax; Second, to charge each scholar a moderate tuition. They chose the latter.

The Schools will therefore be conducted as heretofore, except that a small price will charged each pupil attending School. This will combine the advantages of Free Schools to a sufficient extent to secure their permanence, with a charge for tuition so moderate as to be within the reach of all. Thus, property will not pay all the tax, nor any one be charged more than enough to enable him to prize the privileges of good Schools.

The smallest scholars studying higher than first lessons in Geography and Arithmetic, will be charged one dollar per quarter; scholars in the common branches, including Philosophy, Single-entry Book-keeping and Elementary Algebra, will be charged two dollars per quarter; for instruction in the Latin, Greek, French and German languages, Chemistry, Surveying, Algebra and Belles Lettres, there will be a charge of three dollars per quarter—and double these rates for non-resident scholars. The tuition must be paid to the Treasurer during the second week after entering the School.

The income of School money for the past year has been:

Territorial and County Tax	$1246 50
Licenses	656 60
Total	$1903 10

G. C. MONELL,
JESSE LOWE,
J. H. KELLOM,
} Board of Education.

The Board of Education in McCardle's Township, say: A School-house site of one acre was donated to the District by John McCardle, Esq., in the Northwest quarter of section 21, Town 15 North, Range 12 East, and the erection of a School-house commenced, which will be completed early next summer—towards which James H. McCardle, Esq., has donated the sum of sixty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents.

A special tax for building School-houses amounting to $300 has been levied upon the Township.

Report of Board of School Examiners.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF BOARD OF EXAMINERS,
OMAHA CITY, October 13, 1860.

The School Examiners for Douglas County, Nebraska Territory, beg leave to report, that since the first day of October, A. D. 1859, they have examined the following named persons and found them to be of good moral character and qualified to teach Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, and have granted them certificates accordingly, for the term of one year from the dates thereof respectively, to wit:

Howard Kennedy,
J. J. Monell,
Mrs. Isabelle Torrey,
Miss F. Seymour,
Miss —— Smiley,
Edward Kelley,
H. Davis,
Mrs. Mary P. Rust,
Mrs. —— Nye,
Miss A. Hays,
Miss Hamilton,

GEORGE I. GILBERT,
Secretary of Board of Examiners.

County Treasurer's Report.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF DOUGLAS CO.,
OMAHA, December 29, 1860.

I have collected, as Treasurer of Douglas County, two thousand and eighty-five dollars ($2085 00) Territorial School tax for the year 1859; one hundred and fifteen dollars and sixteen cents, ($115 16), for Territorial School purposes up to this date, for the year 1860.

GEORGE W. FORBES, County Treasurer.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE,
TECUMSEH, N. T., Nov. 2, 1860.

Report of the County Clerk of Johnson County, N. T., for the year ending September 30th, 1860:

Whole number of unmarried white youth.....124

Apportionment of School Funds:

Territorial Fund paid to Helena Township	$26 00
" " " Todd Creek Township	28 00
" " " Nemaha "	6 00
Total	$60 00

Rate of taxes levied for 1859: 2 mills.
Amount raised $135 28
Rate of taxes levied for 1860: 1 mill.
Amount raised $62 15
The above is all the School Funds raised for the years 1859-'60.

Two sections of the School lands in this County have considerable improvements upon them, and they would rent for about one hundred dollars per annum.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH SAUNDERS, Clerk,

By E. A. GOSHEN, Deputy.

Abstract of Township Reports.

Name of Township.	No. of sub-districts.	No. of white youth between the ages of 5 and 21 years residing in each Sub-district.		PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
				No. of Schools.	Teachers Employed.		Scholars Enrolled.		Average daily attend'nce		Days School has been in session.
		Males.	Females.		Male's	F'm's	Males	F'm's	Males	F'm's	
Nemaha Tp.*	1	20	16	1	.....	1	9	12	5	8	12
Helena Tp.†	1	26	17	1	.....	1	10	6	6	4	55
Todd Creek Tp.§	1	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3	12	3	1	.....	1	14	14	13	11	60
Totals.	5	73	51	3	.....	3	33	32	24	23	.....

* Amount paid for teachers wages, six dollars.

† Amount paid for teachers wages, twenty-two dollars. Amount on hand, four dollars.

§ Amount paid for teachers wages, thirty dollars.

County Board of School Examiners.

OFFICE OF PROBATE JUDGE, JOHNSON CO., N. T.,
TECUMSEH, November 5, 1860.

In accordance with your instructions I report the names and profession of the Board of School Examiners for this County:

Names.	Profession.	Residence.
William Dorsey,	Farmer,	Helena, N. T.
C. A. Goshen,	Physician,	Tecumseh.
James W. Benedict,	Farmer,	"

Yours, &c., ALONZO R. HUNT,
Probate Judge.

Teachers Employed.

Names.	Where Employed.
Miss E. L. Montieth,	Nemaha Township.
" Lucinda Loomis,	Helena "
" Lucinda Woodman,	Sub-Dist. No. 3, Todd Creek Tp.

County Treasurer's Report.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF JOHNSON CO., N. T.,
TECUMSEH, December 27, 1860.

Amount of Territorial School Tax collected for 1859 is.....		$103 88
Amounts paid on order of County Clerk:		
To Treasurer of Nemaha township.....	$6 00	
" " Todd Creek township.....	28 05	
" " Helena township.....	26 00	$60 05
Balance on hand.....		$43 83
Whole amount of Territorial School Tax levied for 1860 is.....		$62 15
Amount collected to this date.....		$27 31

No interest, fines, or other funds collected.

M. K. CODY, County Treasurer.

NEMAHA COUNTY.

CLERK'S OFFICE, NEMAHA COUNTY,
BROWNSVILLE, N. T., Dec. 5, 1860.

Enclosed please find reports of County Clerk and County Treasurer, and the following abstracts of reports of the several Boards of Education in Nemaha County, returned to this office up to this date.

I have delayed my report in order that I might make an abstract of all of the districts. Most of them have been under the impression that they were not required to make a report until a year after the time of making the last enumeration.

The blanks you sent me were delayed, and not received until about the 25th of October.

Apportionment of School Funds.

Brownville City School District:—

Apportioned Feb. 16, 1860, Territorial fund	$196 85
" " 22, 1860, County fund	146 07
License fees	87 03
Total	$429 95

Glen Rock Township (T. 6 N., R. 14 E.):—

Apportioned Feb. 16, 1860, Territorial fund	$97 88
" " 22, 1860, County fund	72 65
License fees	43 39
Total	$213 92

School District T. 5 N., R. 15 E.:—

Apportioned Feb. 16, 1860, Territorial fund	$117 88
" " 22, 1860, County fund	87 49
License fees	52 35
Total	$247 72

Peru School District:—

Apportioned Feb. 16, 1860, Territorial fund	$194 74
" " 22, 1860, County fund	144 52
License fees	85 70
Total	$424 96

Nemaha School District:—

Apportioned Feb. 16, 1860, Territorial fund	$92 65
" " 22, 1860, County fund	68 74
License fees	41 16
Total	$202 55

Territorial School tax levied for 1859, two mills on the dollar.
County School tax levied for 1859, one mill on the dollar.

Amount derived from Territorial School tax for 1859	$1017 20
" " " County School tax for 1859	506 00

Some of the districts have reported informally, and others have not reported at all—from the fact that they have confounded the School law of 1859 with that of 1858.

I think there are only three School sections that could be rented at this time, and if they could be leased for a period of five years would probably afford a revenue of about $2,000 00.

The County Board of Examiners consists of T. W. Tipton, Brownsville, T. B. Welle, Peru, R. P. Hutchins, Brownsville.

Respectfully, &c.,

T. W. BEDFORD, Clerk Nemaha Co.

Abstract of Township Reports.

Name of Township.	No. of white youth between the ages of 5 and 21 years residing in each sub-district.		PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
			Number of schools.	Teachers Employed.		Scholars Enrolled.		Days school has been in session.	Number of school houses.	Value of school houses and sites
	Males.	Fem's.		Males	Fem's	Males	Fem's			
Brownsville City,	99	96	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	$200 00
Glen Rock Tp.,*	52	43	3	2	1	31	34	232	2	575 00
T. 5 N., R. 15 E.,	107	106	3†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Peru Tp.,	101	86	4†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Nemaha City,	106	75	1†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Houghins Tp.,	26	20	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Totals.	491	426	12	3	2	31	34	.....	3	$775 00

* Average daily attendance upon Schools—forty, sex not reported.
† Information furnished by Hon.s George Boone and J. P. Baker.

Abstract of Township Treasurers' Reports.

Name of Township.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURES.					
	Rec'd from Terr. fund.	County Tax.	License Fees.	Grand Total.	Teachers' wages.	School house sites.	Rent of School houses.	Contingent	On hand September 30, 1860.	Grand Total.
Brownsville City,	$146 07	$196 85	$87 06	$429 98	$403 00	.....	.....	$26 98	.....	$429 98
Glen Rock,	97 88	72 65	.....	170 53	141 75	.....	.....	1 70	$27 08	170 53
T. 5 N., R. 15 E.	117 88	87 49	.....	205 37	185 00	.....	.....	.....	20 37	205 37
Peru,*	194 74	144 52	85 70	424 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	424 96
Nemaha City,	92 35	68 74	41 46	202 55	75 00	$50 00	$25 00	3 60	48 95	202 55
Totals,	$648 92	$570 25	$214 22	$1433 39	$804 75	$50 00	$25 00	$32 28	$95 40	$1433 39

* Expenditures not reported.

The Clerk of the Board of Eduction of Worralton Township, writes:

Worralton, N. T., Nov. 28, 1860.

W. E. Harvey, Esq., Commissioner of Common Schools.

Dear Sir—I am induced to address you from the fact that it is in contemplation to change our School Law, which, with a few alterations, is as perfect perhaps as the most erudite mind could make it.

Your duties, sir, if properly directed and efficiently enforced, embracing as they do a wide extent of territory, will employ all your time—especially in rousing up the public feeling, by frequent lectures, to the importance of Education, and the necessity of a speedy organization in our extended domain. You, yourself, are more competent from past efforts and an acquaintance with the condition of affairs in the Territory, to carry forward successfully the great and permanent object we had in your election, than a person uninitiated could possibly be.

I therefore hope that the idea of connecting your labors with that of any other Territorial officer, will be abandoned. Retrenchment is not always economy. In this case I conceive it would be a wanton waste of the public funds, as I believe that a person competent to fill the office of School Commissioner has enough to do in the line of his avocation without connecting other duties with it, as has been contemplated.

One of a deep, comprehensive and refined mind, places the cause of Education before every other. None of the learned professions can compare in dignity and importance with that of a Common School Teacher; for books

cannot render him competent, though they may assist that natural tact so essential to a successful developement of the youthful mind. And, now I am on this subject, permit me to say that the modern method of crushing the energies of the mimd by a multiplicity of studies is most disastrons in its consequences, and prevents that healthy developement so requisite to the full display of the fire of genius. It is like polishing a gem while yet encrusted with the crudity of extraneous substnaces. It is calculated to render pupils superficial, and I hope you will in your lectures reprobate the practice.

Pe mit me, sir, to mention another matter connected with the cause of Ednoation—I allude to the institution of Libraries in every School District. They need not be large, but the books should be well selected. In all my experience in "teaching the young idea how to shoot," I never found an auxiliary more effectual to stimulate the young mind to deeds of noble enterprise; and I contend that these Libraries should consist principally of historical and biographical works, with a few voyages and travels; and, to create in some minds a taste for reading, some standard works of fiction might be advantageously added. I would not advise many works of an abstruse character—the pupil finds sufficient intellectual toil in his daily labors, and it is to give a healthy, vigorous tone to the mind—a relaxation tending to induce him to enter with renewed vigor into his studies.

I contend, sir, that no youth of any aspiration can read Plutarch's Lives without having his genius fanned into a flame,—without being animated in the various pursuits of life,—without a determination to leave his mark behind him—a comet's blaze to excite the admiration of the world.

If it be true that

> "Full many a gem of purest ray serene
> The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear,
> Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
> And waste its fragrance on the desert air,'"

are there not in our Territory many rustic youth that, by judicious stimulants and proper training, would roll the lightning power of their eloquence through Congress Hall,—grace the learned professions,—add dignity to labor,—prove themselves the benefactors of their country, and secure for themselves an everlasting memorial?

But I have already written more than I intended. This is a theme on which I delight to dwell, having for many years taken active interest in the education of the youth of our country as the best means of lessening crime—the most effectual preservative of our free institutions—the safe-guard of domestic harmony—the sweetness of social life—finally, the pioneer to joys beyond the confines of mortality.

I hope, therefore, that your efforts will continue to be effectually directed —to foster and call forth the latent powers of the young within the Territory—and that your exertions will be seconded by the Legislature, to whom we look with confidence to discharge the responsible duties devolving upon them in this particular. Respectfully,

JOSEPHUS C. WORRALL,
Clerk of the Board of Education, Houchins Tp.

OFFICE OF TREASURER, NEMAHA CO.,
BROWNSVILLE, Nov. 16, 1860.

In accordance with your instructions I herewith transmit you my report for the current year:

Territoriol School Tax collected	$930	83	
" " " interest collected	93	10	
County " " collected	801	62	
" " " interest eollected	48	05	
Licenses	309	63	$2183 23
Paid T. B. Edwards, Treas. Dist. Tp. 5, N., R. 15 E.	$205	37	
" H. B. Roberts " Glen Rock Township	170	53	
" D. Seigel " Brownsville City	429	95	
" Wm. Bagley " Peru	424	96	
" L. Schultz " Nemaha City	202	55	$1433 36
Balance remaining in Treasury			$749 87

Yours truly,

JACOB STRICKLER,
Treasurer Nemaha County.

PLATTE COUNTY.

CLERK'S OFFICE PLATTE COUNTY, N. T.,
COLUMBUS, Nov. 14, 1860.

Number of youth between the ages of five and twenty-one years:

Name of Township.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Buchanan Township	13	12	25
Center "	14	11	25
Columbus "	46	20	66
Monroe "	19	18	37
Total	92	61	153

I, Francis G. Beecher, County Clerk of Platte County, N. T. do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct abstract of the enumeration of children and of School statistics, as returned to me from the above designated Townships in Platte County, N. T.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said County, this 14th day of November, A. D. 1860.

FRANCIS G. BEECHER,
County Clerk.

Probate Judge's Report.

OFFICE OF PROBATE JUDGE, PLATTE CO., N. T.,
BUCHANAN, November 8, 1860.

The following is the

County Board of School Examiners.

Name.	Profession.	Residence.
Joseph Gerrard,	Farmer,	Monroe, N. T.
George W. Stevens,	"	Columbus, "
C. B. Stillman,	Physician,	" "

I certify that the above report is correct.

ISAAC ALBERTON, County Judge.

OTOE COUNTY.

CLERK'S OFFICE, OTOE CO., N. T.,
NEBRASKA CITY, Dec. 18, 1860.

Herewith I send copies of reports of Township Boards of Education, Treasurers' and Teachers' reports, so far as returned to me. McWilliams, Hendricks and Syracuse Townships have failed to return anything, except Enumeration lists. A number of Treasurers have failed to report.

So far as money has been apportioned, (which was the amount reported by Treasurer on hand July 1, 1860), is contained in the within report.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that the County Clerk has no official knowledge of who are the officers in the several Townships; nor can he know the amount of fines either assessed or collected,—the law should be amended in this respect.

The people are dissatisfied with the law, and it is difficult to get them to work under it. The amount of fees collected for licenses the past year amounts to the sum of $9 50. The amount of Special School tax levied for the current year is $500 00. Believing the within contains all the information which I can afford,

I remain respectfully,
H. R. NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Otoe County.

Abstract of Township Reports.

Name of Township.	Number of Sub-district.	No. of white youth between the ages of 5 and 21 years residing in each Sub-district.		Number of Schools.		HIGH SCHOOLS. Teachers employed		Scholars enrolled		Average daily attendance		Days schools have been in session.	PRIMARY SCHOOLS. Teachers employed		Scholars enrolled		Average daily attendance.		Days schools have been in session.	Number of school-houses	Value of school-houses and sites.	Value of furniture.
		Males.	Fem's.	H.	P'y.	M's	F's.	M's	F's.	M's	F's.		M's	F's.	Male.	F'm's	Male.	F'm's				
Nebraska City.	1	255	250	3	2	1	2	106	62	73	39	65	....	2	61	49	35	39	65	....	.....	.....
" " Tp	1	17	18	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	....	.....	.....
	2	14	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....
	3	20	20	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	1	$500 00	.....
	4	25	28	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	1	450 00	.....
	5	21	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
	6	17	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
	7	12	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
	8	20	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Wyoming City.	1*	26	24	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	22	25	18	19	110	....	.....	$10 00
" " Tp	1†	13	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
	2	39	38	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	2	17	15	13	12	188	1	250 00	.....
	3	26	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Otoe Tp.	1	27	32	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	13	20	.....	.....	67	1	300 00	10 00
	2	10	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
	3	8	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
	4‡	11	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
McWilliams Tp	1	16	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Delaware Tp.	1	23	10	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	4	4	.....	.....	72	1	60 00	.....
	2	5	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Syracuse Tp.	1	12	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Hendricks Tp.	1	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Totals.	22	625	597	3	10	1	2	106	62	73	39	.....	4	8	117	113	66	70	.....	5	$1560 00	$20 00

* One Private School, with one female teacher employed.

† Three Private Schools, with two male and three female teachers employed; number of scholars enrolled—males, nineteen, females, seventeen, at an average cost for tuition of $8 30; Schools have been in session one hundred and eighty-eight days.

‡ Unorganized.

Abstract of Township Treasurers' Reports.

Name of Township.	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES.							
			TEACHERS' WAGES.							
			High Schools.		Prim'y Sch'ls					
	Rec'd from Terr'l fund.	Grand Total.	Males	F'm's	Males	F'm's	Total.		On hand September 30, 1860.	Grand Total.
Nebraska City,	$676 97	$676 97	$180 00	$195 00	.....	$195 00	$570 00	$106 97	.....	$676 97
" " Tp*	414 96	414 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming City,	93 70	133 25	.....	.....	$40 00	85 00	125 00	.....	$8 25	133 25
" " Tp.*	167 38	167 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otoe Tp.*	134 33	134 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McWilliams' Tp.*	39 90	39 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware City Tp	47 88	47 88	.....	.....	.....	45 00	45 00	.....	14 09	59 09
Syracuse Tp.*	43 89	43 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hendricks' Tp.*	29 16	29 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals,	$1087 72	$1048 17	$180 00	$195 00	$40 00	$325 00	$740 00	$106 97	$22 34	$869 31

* Expenditures not reported.

Nebraska City; Dec 20, 1860.

The Board of Education of Nebraska City beg leave to report that there are, within the limits of the city, five hundred and five unmarried white youth between the ages of five and twenty-one years. We have had, for three months in the past year, five teachers, and five Schools of a grade between High and Primary; the number of scholars enrolled was two hundred and seventy-eight, and the average attendance was one hundred and seventy-six. We engaged the services of Mr. H. K. Raymond, at sixty dollars per month, Mrs. E. S. Arnold and Miss L. N. Bowen, at thirty-five dollars each per month, and Mrs. Ann Hubner and Miss E. S. Corey, at thirty dollars each per month. These Schools were in session sixty-five days.

There are no School-houses, furniture, apparatus or libraries belonging to the city.

There are five Private Schools since the discontinuance of the Public Schools, but during their existence there was but one. The average attendance upon these is probably from three-fourths to four-fifths as large as on the Public Schools when they were in existence, and the same children, as a general thing, have attended both. The average cost of tuition in the Private Schools is probably about three dollars and a half per quarter, of eleven weeks, to each scholar.

The Board have been led to the conclusion that, as a general rule *among our people*, the larger tax-payers are those who support Schools—either Public or Private. This consideration led us, in appropriating our funds last winter, to hire the same teachers who had already gone to the trouble and expense of starting Schools among us. Anything less than this did not seem fair to them or to the tax-payers; no class in the community deserve consideration more than those who have, amid discouragements, built up Schools among us, and mere policy would lead us to be cautious about extinguishing them by competition until we have public funds sufficient to make their places good.

We notified all, through the newspapers, that the Schools were Public, and open to all gratuitously; and yet there was not that increase of School attendance which it might seem reasonable to expect. But, though the facts have seemed to justify our reasoning, it may be best next year to engage some teachers of a lower grade of qualifications at a less expense; thus securing Schools for a larger part of the year, and testing the question—whether that large class of our community who have not yet availed themselves of School privileges may not be induced to send their children. A glance at the figures above show that we have a large number of children among us growing up in ignorance.

The Board has been invited by the Territorial School Commissioner to suggest any amendment to the existing School Law. Believing it better that a somewhat defective law should be faithfully executed, than a desire for novelty should be encouraged, and that a large portion of the criticisms lavished upon it would be expended upon any law, however perfect, and are the whims of prejudice, rather than the deductions of experience, we would allude at present to but one amendment which seems a necessary one. As strange as it may seem, a portion of the municipal authorities of Nebraska City, instead of being the right-arm of the School Board in the collection of the revenue for School purposes, neglect the collection of the license fund altogether, or, having collected, misapply it to other purposes, in direct contravention of law. An efficient remedy should be provided. From this source alone, at least one good School should be kept in operation through the year.

Our papers, contracts, &c., were destroyed in the fire last May.

A. BOWEN, Chairman of the Board.

The Board of Education in Wyoming City say: We have no School-house yet in our District, but have heretofore rented houses and intend to do the same during the coming winter. We intend to keep up our School six or

seven months this year, and to levy a tax to pay the deficiency in funds and to build a School-house during next summer.

Report of County Board of School Examiners.

NEBRASKA CITY, Nov. 30, 1860.

The School Examiners of Otoe County would respectfully submit the following report:

No.	Date of Examination.	Names of persons examined.	Result of examination.	Certificates granted for
1	July 3, 1859,	Adaline Beach,	Certificate granted,	Two years,
2	Dec. 18, "	H. J. Kent,	" "	"
3	" "	Mason Crouch,	" "	"
4	Dec. 31, "	H. K. Raymond,	" "	"
5	" "	Mrs. Lizzie S. Arnold,	" "	"
6	" "	Miss Lucy N. Bowen;	" "	"
7	" "	Miss Elizabeth S. Corey,	" "	"
8	" "	Mrs. Ann Hubner,	" "	"
9	May 3, 1860,	Miss Harriett A. Kingman,	" "	"
10	May 19, "	Mr. S. B. Fleming,	" "	"
11	" "	Mr. J. H. Adams,	" "	"
12	June 9, "	Miss Amelia Faunce,	" "	Six months
13	" "	Miss L. Dimick,	" "	One year,
14	" "	Miss R. J. Silve.nail,	" "	"
15	Nov. 3, "	Mr. R. T. Gale,	" "	Two years,
16	" "	Miss C. H. Harvey,	" "	One year.
17	Nov. 17, "	Mr. J. S. Howell,	" "	Two years,
18	Nov. 24, "	Mr. Abraham Deyo,	" "	"
19	" "	Mr. Wm. W. Cox,	" "	One year.

NOTE.—The Certificates were for orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and English grammar.

J. H. CROXTON, Chairman,
H. K. RAYMOND,
Sec'y of Board of School Examiners.

County Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, OTOE COUNTY, N. T.
NEBRASKA CITY, Dec. 17, 1860.

The amount of School fund levied in Otoe County for the year A. D. 1860, according to the tax duplicate, is one thousand six hundred and thirty-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents.. $1,637 29

Amount of fines collected for School purposes since Sept. 1st is five dollars..... 5 00

Total..... $1,642 29

J. W. PEARMAN,
County Treasurer.

PAWNEE COUNTY.

CLERK'S OFFICE, PAWNEE CO., N. T.,
PAWNEE CITY, Dec. 13, 1860.

I have not the opportunity to make a full report, as I have just received the appointment of Clerk of this County, and am not familiar with the law, neither am I with the different School officers. I find all the township treasurers have their bonds filed in this office; and I think all the districts are organized according to law.

The equalized assessments amount to one hundred and thirty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars, which will yield a Territorial School revenue of one hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-six cents ($133 76) for 1860.

South Fork Township embraces T. 1 N., R. 12 E.
Table Rock " " T. 2 and 3 N., R. 12 E.
Pawnee City " " T. 1, 2 and 3 N., R. 9, 10 and 11 E.

MILTON D. ANDERSON,
Clerk Pawnee County,
By DAVID BUTLER, Deputy.

Abstract of Township Reports.

Name of Township.	Number of sub-districts.	No. of white youth between the ages of 5 and 21 years residing in each sub-district.		PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
				Number.	Teachers employed,		Scholars enrolled.		Av'rage daily attend'nce		Pay School has been in session.
		Males.	Females.		Males	F'm's	Males	F.m's	Males	F'm's	
SOUTH FORK TP.	1	20	12	1	1	.....	12	10	.....	.....	24
TABLE ROCK TP.	1	34	40	1	.....	1	19	27	9	14	60
PAWNEE CITY.	1	29	22	1	1	.....	23	19	18	10	51
	2	18	22	1	.....	1	10	11	.....	.....	60
	3*	13	12	1	.....	1	10	9	.....	.....	34
	4†	14	13	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL,	6	128	121	5	2	3	74	76	27	24	.....

* One School-house, valued at $150 00; value of furniture, $2 00.

† One School-house, valued at $70 00; value of furniture, $5 00.

Abstract of Township Treasurers' Reports.

Name of Township.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURES.						
				TEACHERS' WAGES.						
				High Schools.		Prim'y Sch'ls				
	Rec'd from Terr'l fund.	County Tax.	Grand Total.	Males	F'm's	Males	F'm's	Total.	On hand September 30, 1860.	Grand Total.
South Fork Tp.	.....	$36 05	$36 05	.....	.....	$18 00	.....	$18 00	$18 05	$36 05
Table Rock Tp.	.....	56 34	56 34	.....	.....	.....	$42 00	42 00	13 94	55 94
Pawnee City.	.....	95 00	95 00	.....	.....	36 96	37 50	74 46	20 54	95 00
Totals,	.....	$187 39	$187 39	.....	.....	$54 96	$79 50	$134 46	$52 53	$186 99

The Board of Education, Table Rock township, say: We intend if possible to have a winter and summer term of our School kept up the ensuing year and depend chiefly upon the funds in hand, and supposed to be forthcoming from the Territory or its Commissioner, for its maintenance.

As remarks are solicited, we would say that some of our citizens who are best qualified for filling the offices of our School Districts already recoil from those offices, or refuse to be qualified after having been elected, on account of the abstruseness and complexity of our School Law, and the amount of responsibility attached where there is no remuneration for services.

For these reasons, let our School Laws be few and simple, if we would secure a faithful administration of the same.

H. NELSON GERE,
Township Clerk.

Teacher's Employed.

Names.	Where Employed.
J. D. Gere,	Table Rock.
A. L. Stewart,	Pawnee City.

County Treasurer's Report.

Office of Treasurer of Pawnee Co.,
Pawnee City, Nov. 14, 1860.

I herewith send you a statement of my receipts and expenditures of School funds as requested in your circular of instructions. I will state further that we have not yet received our portion of the School money for the year 1859. You will please inform me why it is withheld?

Respectfully yours, &c., F. F. LEMING,
Treasurer of Pawnee County.

NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

RECEIPTS.

Aug. 24,	1858,	from	George Bopts, for taxes in 1857	$ 40 14
Nov. 22,	1859,	"	W. F. Fowler, for fines in 1858	15 00
Dec. 29,	"	"	Wm. Taggel, for license	25 00
" "	1858,	"	the people, for taxes of 1858	63 44
" "	1859,	"	" " 1859	56 56
July, 21,	1860,	"	John Thomas, fines collected, 1860	15 00
" "	1860,	taxes for County School purposes		35 00
" "	"	"	Territ'l " "	35 00
Total				$285 14

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amounts paid on order of County Clerk:

July 4,	1860,	to C. W. Giddings,	Treasurer Table Rock Tp.	$ 56 32
" 14,	"	G. W. Welch,	" Pawnee City Tp.	95 00
" 28,	"	Joseph Fries,	" South Fork Tp.	36 08
Total				$187 40
Amount on hand September 30, 1860				97 74
				$285 14

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF WASHINGTON CO., N. T.,
FT. CALHOUN, December 22, 1860,

Enclosed I transmit the reports of the several Boards of Education in Washington County, for the School year ending September 30th, 1860, together with an abstract of the same.

I had intended, (months ago) to have a conference with you in regard to the amendments to our School Law before the meeting of our Legislative Assembly, but found it inconvenient to do so; intending, however, to be with you at an early day, during the session, but circumstances have prevented my doing so for the present. I regret it, for in the subject of Education I feel a deep and abiding interest; believing, as I do, that upon our School system in this Territory, much of its weal or woe depends.

It gives me pleasure to be able to state, that under the efficient administration of our present School Commissioner, an impetus has been given to the cause that is beginning to develope good fruits throughout our Territory—

4912-H
4912-H

and I am proud to believe that with proper amendments to our present School Laws, better adapting them to our present wants and peculiar condition of society, the foundation will be laid for making Nebraska a shining star, affording light to many of our older sister States. I believe, however, you and I have canvassed the question together, and I am fully satisfied that with you, the whole cause of Education is in good hands. * * * * * I shall regard it as equivalent to an abandonment of all interest in Common Schools by our Legislature, if they abolish the office of School Commissioner. It is true that the Territorial Auditor may be every way qualified to discharge the duties, but will he without just compensation. "It was the last pound that broke the camel's back," and the Auditor will be an exception to the rule, if he consents to discharge all the duties required under this law *without the salary*, or at least such pay as will be commensurate with the labor required.

ELAM CLARK,
Clerk of Washington Co.

Abstract of Township Reports.

Name of Township.	Number of sub-district.	No. of white youth between the ages of 5 and 21 years residing in each sub district.		PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							Days school has been in session.
				Number.	Teachers employed.		Scholars enrolled.		Average daily attend'nce		
		Males.	Females.		Males	F'm's	Males	F'm's	Males	F'm's	
De Soto Tp.	1*	67	45	1	1	.....	26	17	19	12	140
Ft. Calhoun Tp.	1†	44	26	1	1	1	20	25	9	13	40
	2	17	14	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3	11	10	1	.....	1	16	13	.....	.....	.....
Cuming City Tp.	1	31	33	1	1	1	20	23	12	15	125
Fontanelle Tp.	1§	43	29	1	1	1	27	20	14	12	133
Richland Tp.	1‡	16	12	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2	13	19	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Logan Tp.	1	11	12	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals,	9	253	200	5	4	4	109	98	64	53	.....

* One Private School, with one male teacher employed; been in session sixty days; seventeen male and thirteen female scholars enrolled, at an average cost for tuition of $2 00 per quarter for each scholar.

† One Private School, with one female teacher employed; been in session one hundred and thirty-five days; average cost of tuition—$2 10½ per scholar. Value of furniture—$70 00.

§ Amount of tax levied the past year for rent and incidental expenses—$125 00.

‡ The Board of Education say—We levied a tax on the township of $500 00 to build two School-houses, which are now in progress; there has been no School kept in the last year, but we intend to keep two Schools up during the coming year.

H-2164

Abstract of Township Treasurers' Reports.

Name of Township	Number of Sub-district.	RECEIPTS. Terr. Fund. Rec'd from	County tax.	Grand Total.	EXPENDITURES. Teachers' Wages. Males	F'm's	Total.	Rent of Sch'l houses	Fuel, &c.	Contingent.	On hand September 30, 1860.	Grand Total:
		$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ C	$ C	$ cts	$ cts
De Soto.	1	114 00	100 00	214 00	185 06	.....	185 06	6 00	....	....	22 94	214 00
Ft. Calhoun.	1	91 80	45 95	137 75	115 00	.....	115 00	.....	7 25	70	14 80	137 75
	2	27 54	13 79	41 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	41 33	41 33
	3	40 65	20 36	61 01	.....	30 00	30 00	.....	....	....	31 01	61 01
Cuming City.	1	64 00	60 00	124 00	63 00	60 00	123 00	.....	....	....	1 00	124 00
Fontanelle.	1	140 00	.. ...	140 00	73 00	60 00	133 00	.....	...	....	7 00	140 00
Totals	6	477 99	240 10	718 09	136 06	150 00	586 06	6 00	7 25	70	118 08	718 09

Teachers Employed.

Names.	Where Employed.
R. A. Barker,	De Soto.
Miss Kate Dorland,	Fort Calhoun.
L. R. Fletcher.	Cuming City.
Miss S. M. Converss,	" "
James A. Bell,	Fontanelle.
Miss C. E. Munger,	"

County Treasurer's Report.

Treasurer's Office, Washington Co.,
De Soto, N. T., Nov. 26, 1860.

Treasurer of Washington County
In account with
Territorial and County School Fund for 185 9;

Nov. 26.	Dr	Cr.
By Territorial School tax collected.....		$532 21
" " " interest collected.....		31 70
By County School tax collected.....		532 21
" " " interest collected.....		31 70
Carried forward.....		$1127 82

	Dr.	Cr.
Brought forward.....		$1127 82
To am't paid Ft. Calhoun Tp., Terr. School fund....	$160 00	
" " County "	80 00	
" Cuming City Tp., Terr. "	60 00	
" " County "	64 00	
" De Soto Tp., Terr. "	114 00	
" " County "	100 00	
" Fontanelle Tp., Terr. "	144 00	
To am't refunded of Terr. School tax illegally collected	3 71	
" " County " " "	3 71	
1860:		
By am't collected, County School fund.....		163 48
" " Terr. "		163 48
" " District "		269 98
To am't paid Fontanelle Tp., special District fund...	50 00	
" " County fund for 1859.	68 50	
" treasurers' fees for 1859.....	86 92	
" " 1860.....	32 69	
" " District taxes.....	2 69	
Balance in treasury Nov. 26, 1860,.....	654 54	
	$1724 76	$1724 76

E. N. GRENNELL,
Treasurer, Washington Co.

SARPY COUNTY.

CLERK'S OFFICE, SARPY COUNTY, N. T.,
BELLEVUE, Dec. 1, 1860.

I herewith transmit an abstract and copy, of the reports of the several Boards of Education in this County, as far as returned to this office.

STEPHEN D. BANGS, Clerk,
By DAVID LEACH, Deputy.

Abstract of Township Reports.

Name of Township.	No. of sub-districts.	No. of white youth between the ages of 5 and 21 years residing in each Sub-district.		PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
				No. of Schools.	Teachers Employed.		Scholars Enrolled.		Average daily attend'nce		Days School has been in session.
		Males.	Females.		Males	F'm's	Males	F'm's	Males	F'm's	
Bellevue City,	1*	38	46	1	2	.....	44	22	.....	.....	163
" Tp.	2†	26	21	1	.....	1	11	9	.....	.....	60
	3	23	18	1°	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4‡	8	16	1	.....	1	6	9	.....	.....	120
	5‡	29	22	1	1	.....	17	7	.....	.....	110
	6‡	24	19	1	.....	1	13	10	.....	.....	90
Forest City Tp.	1§	20	22	1	1	.....	8	10	5	6	52
Plattford Tp.	1‖	12	12	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
	2	11	12	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
	3	6	8	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.	10	197	196	9	6	4	99	67	5	6	.....

* Number of School-houses—one, valued at $750 00; value of Furniture—$55 00. One Private or Select School in Bellevue City, has been in session forty-five days, with one male teacher employed; nine male and twelve female scholars enrolled, at an average cost for tuition of $2 50 per quarter. No treasurer's report.

† Number of School-houses—one. No Township treasurer's or teacher's reports returned.

‡ Number of School-houses—one.

° School opened October 1, 1860.

§ Amount received from Territorial fund—$84 14. Amount paid for teacher's wages—$20 00. On hand September 30, 1860,—$64 14. Value of furniture—$45 00.

‖ Reports furnished by Hon. James Davidson. Amount paid for teachers' wages, in Sub district No. 1—male, $50 00; female, $30 00; in Sub-district No. 2—male, $54 00. No report of receipts. Sub-district No. 1:—Number of School-houses—one; value—$409 00; value of furniture—$8 00.

The Board of Education in Forest City Township say: The amount of special tax levied for the current year is $110 00—at the rate of about three mills on the dollar.

The amount of Territorial School tax to which the Township will be entitled for the present year, and a balance from the past year, of about $44 00 will be sufficient to maintain one School seven months.

This School District was organized as late as March, 1860, and has not yet been sub-districted; nor will it probably be for the present year: it being thought more prudent to keep one good School than two poor ones.

The want of a comfortable School-house, of books, and many of the most necessary materials, has been a great draw-back to the regular attendance and progress of the pupils.

Teachers Empolyed.

Names.	Where Employed.
William Cleburn,	Forest City Township.
D. E. Longsdorf,	Bellevue City.

No County Treasurer's report returned.

RICHARDSON COUNTY.

CLERK'S OFFICE, RICHARDSON COUNTY, N. T.,
FALLS CITY, Dec. 18, 1860.

Report of the County Clerk of Richardson County, N. T., for the School year ending September 30th, 1860:

Name of Township.	No. of white youth between the ages of 5 and 21 years residing in each sub-district.		PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
			Number of schools.	Teachers Employed.		Scholars Enrolled.		Days school has been in session.	Number of school houses.	Value of school houses and sites
	Males.	Fem's.		Males	Fem's	Males	Fem's			
Salem Tp.,	56	58	1	1	.....	13	13	44	....	.....
Falls City,	100	83	2	1	1	40	22	.....	....	.....
St. Stephens,	17	16	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Franklin,	40	48	2	.....	2	7	16	54	...	.....
Muddy,	83	59	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Arago,	31	29	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Totals.	336	293	5	2	3	60	51	.....	....	.....

I, A. J. DeShazo, Clerk of Richardson County, N. T, do certify that the above is a correct abstract of the enumeration of children between five and

twenty-one years of age, residing in the County, as shown by the reports of the several Township Clerks which are now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and the Seal of said County, this 18th day of December, 1860.

A. J. DESHAZO,
Clerk of Richardson County.

County Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, RICHARDSON CO., N. T.,
FALLS CITY, Dec. 19, 1860.

I have collected $352 89 School tax, and the balance will be collected as soon as possible. I have offered land for sale but could not find b.dders for the same.

ISAAC CROOK, Treasurer,
By E. H. SCHUYLER, Deputy.

County Abstract of Township Clerks' Reports.

Name of Counties.	No. of Townships.	Number of Sub-districts.	No. of white youth between the ages of 5 and 21 years residing in each sub-district.		Number of Schools.		HIGH SCHOOLS. Teachers employd		Scholars enrolled		Average daily attendance		PRIMARY SCHOOLS. Teachers employd		Scholars enrolled		Average daily attendance		Number of school-houses	Value of school-houses and sites.	Value of furniture.	SELECT SCHOOLS. Number.	Teachers employd		Average cost of tuition.
			Males.	Fem's.	H.	P'y.	M's	F's.	M's	F's.	M's	F's.	M's	F's.	M's	F's.	M's	F's.					M's	F's.	
Burt,	3	3	60	55	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	13	18	10	12	....	.....	.....	....	...	....	.....
Calhoun,	1	1	10	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....
Cass,	12	27	601	564	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	16	289	280	134	141	5	$575 00	$28 00	1	....	1	$1 41
Cedar,	3	3	42	36	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	22	10	....	....	2	2,075 00	15 00	1	1	....	.....
Clay,	3	3	42	32	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	....	1	.....
Cuming,	1	1	14	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....
Dakota,	4	6	170	130	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	49	32	22	19	1	300 00	.....	....	....	....	.....
Dixon,	4	4	35	42	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	2	5	6	5	6	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....
Dodge,	3	4	44	43	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	24	25	22	25	1	125 00	.....	....	....	....	.....
Douglas,	8	9	452	437	1	10	1	....	48	48	28	28	3	8	293	266	189	172	4	1,600 00	312 48	7	2	8	.....
Gage,	1	1	41	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	....	1	.....
Johnson,	3	5	73	51	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	30	32	24	23	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	.....
Nemaha,	6	15	491	426	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	7	31	34	20	20	3	775 00	.....	....	....	....	.....
Otoe,	9	22	625	597	3	10	1	2	106	62	73	33	4	8	117	113	66	70	5	1,560 40	29 00	9	3	6	.....
Pawnee,	3	6	128	121	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	74	76	27	21	2	220 00	7 00	....	....	....	.....
Platte,	4	4	92	61	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....
Richardson,	6	6	336	293	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	60	51	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....
Sarpy,	4	10	197	196	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	4	99	67	5	6	6	1,150 00	108 00	1	1	....	.....
Washington,	6	9	253	200	....	5	....	....	...	....	....	....	4	4	109	98	64	53	2	.....	70 00	2	1	1	.....
Totals.	84	139	3709	3278	4	95	2	2	154	110	101	67	33	68	1218	1107	579	571	32	$8,360 40	$560 48	23	8	18	$1 41

Note.—The returns from two of the Counties having been corrected since the first form was worked off will explain the discrepancy in the totals.

County Abstract of Township Treasurers' Reports.

Name of County.	RECEIPTS. Received from Territorial fund	County tax.	Donations.	License fees	Liabilities.	Grand Total.	EXPENDITURES. TEACHERS' WAGES. High Schools Males	High Schools F'm's	Prim'y Sch'ls Males	Prim'y Sch'ls F'm's	Total.	School-house sites.	Building and repairs.	Rent of School-houses.	Fuel, &c.	Furniture.	Contingent.	On hand September 30, 1969.	Grand Total.
	$ C	$ C	$ C	$ C	$ C	$ C	$ C	$ C	$ C	$ C	$ C	$ C	$ C	$ C	$ C	$ C	$ C	$ C	$ C
Cass,	1096 14	.....	.....	25 00	.....	1121 14	.....	.....	228 83	425 24	654 07	.....	.....	11 00	.....	.....	5 70	450 37	1121 14
Cedar,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 00	36 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 00
Dakota,	122 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	122 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122 54
Dixon,	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	32 00	32 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 00	50 00
Dodge,	68 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 80	.....	.....	.....	88 00	88 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88 00
Douglas,	1936 81	19 95	67 82	656 60	112 13	2680 03	725 00	.....	187 82	572 00	1447 82	.....	67 82	254 50	107 50	262 48	40 50	.....	2806 26
Johnson,	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 00	.....	.....	.....	58 00	58 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	62 00
Nemaha,	648 92	370 25	.....	214 22	.....	1433 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	804 75	50 00	.....	25 00	.....	.....	32 28	95 40	1433 39
Otoe,	1648 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1687 72	180 00	195 00	40 00	325 00	740 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106 97	22 34	869 31
Pawnee,	187 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	187 39	.....	.....	54 96	79 50	134 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 53	186 99
Sarpy,	84 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 00	.....	.....	124 00	30 00	154 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 14	218 14
Washington,	477 99	240 10	.....	.....	.....	718 09	.....	.....	436 06	150 00	586 06	.....	.....	6 00	7 25	.....	70	118 08	718 09
Total,	6380 76	830 30	67 82	895 82	112 13	8213 75	905 00	195 00	1071 67	1795 74	4765 16	50 00	67 82	296 50	114 75	262 48	186 15	824 86	7711 86

Abstract of Teachers' Reports.*

Branches of Study taught, and number of Scholars in each branch:

Counties.	No. of Schools reported.	French.	German.	Greek.	Latin.	Physical Geography.	Astronomy.	Rhetoric.	Vocal Music.	Drawing.	Declamation.	Composition.	Geometry.	Algebra.	Physiology.	Chemistry.	Mental Philosophy.	Natural Philosophy	History.	English Grammar.	Geography.	Written Arithmetic.	Mental Arithmetic.	Penmanship.	Reading.	Orthography.	Alphabet.
Burt,	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	...	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	12	10	25	6	5
Cass,	13	....	...	....	1	....	....	....	41	....	133	10	....	4	20	....	....	4	3	51	51	96	123	139	316	376	47
Cedar,	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	...	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	6	6	7	4	16	16	5
Clay,	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	5	6	1
Dakota,	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	13	7	19	17	40	57	5
Dodge,	2	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	3	11	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	8	2	17	15	23	22	3
Douglas,	8	....	....	1	8	5	9	11	196	10	50	30	8	9	3	....	....	14	22	116	201	234	207	248	561	549	121
Johnson,	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	35	32	14
Otoe,	6	2	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	58	52	1	7	10	6	....	7	15	34	96	143	100	184	298	311	23
Pawnee,	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	8	15	11	9	10	72	81	14
Sarpy,	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	13	26	11	43	30	47	52	4
Washington,	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	6	5	....	....	....	....	....	4	9	34	69	71	43	48	136	149	12
Aggregate,	49	2	....	1	18	5	9	11	284	13	274	114	9	20	42	6	....	34	53	258	493	583	580	715	1574	1657	254

* In consequence of not having blanks, and not understanding the general requirements of the Law, but forty-nine of the Schools made reports;

SCHOOL LAWS

OF THE

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA,

WITH

FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS

PRESCRIBED

FOR THE USE AND GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOL OFFICERS,

BY

WILLIAM E. HARVEY,

TERRITORIAL COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

PREFACE.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS,
TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA,

Omaha, January, 1861.

The fiftieth and fifty-first sections of the "Act providing for the better regulations of Schools in Nebraska, approved November 4th, 1858," require the Territorial Commissioner of Common Schools to prescribe suitable forms and regulations for making all reports and conducting all necessary proceedings under the Act, and to cause as many copies of the laws relating to Schools and Teachers' Institutes, with an appendix of such forms and instructions as he may deem necessary and proper for the organization and government of Schools, and to carry into execution the Laws, to be printed in a seperate volume, and distributed in each County with the Laws, Journals and other Documents for the use of the School officers therein, who shall be governed in accordance therewith. And the Commissioner is also required, as often after the first distribution as any change in the law may be made of sufficient importance te require it, to have a republication and distribution made.

In accordance with these requirements of the law, this work has been prepared; it being demanded, not only by reason of the many changes which have been made in the School Laws since the first edition with a very limited number of forms was printed and distributed by my predecessor, but also by reason of the great want of the necessary forms and instructions, in order to give efficiency to the system, obtain uniformity in its operations, and enable local officers intelligently to perform their duties.

The appendix of forms and instructions, has been prepared with much care, and is deemed sufficiently comprehensive in detail, for all the business operations of local officers in the execution of the various duties required of them. It is hoped and expected that all School officers will adhere to the forms and regulations prescribed, and this is strictly necessary in making up the tabular statements in the reports of Teachers, Directors, Boards of Education, and Township and County officers. This is the only course which will prevent mistakes and obtain full and complete statistics of Schools and all matters connected therewith.

School officers may acquire some useful information by a careful examination of the chapters on School Architecture, School Furniture and Apparatus; and it is hoped that this information may be turned to good account in the improvement of our School-houses, and in furnishing the School-room with proper Furniture and Apparatus. All, I think, will agree that the School should be made as commodious and attractive as a well regulated home, and should have all the necessary appliances for comfort and study. Shall the Schools of Nebraska be made such? It is for the local officers and the people of our Territory to decide this question. With a proper spirit and energy in the cause of Common School Education, every School in Nebraska can be made such a place of attraction to teacher and scholars.

In the preparation of the accompanying forms and instructions, I have had the aid of Daniel Gantt, Esq., of this City, and I here tender him my acknowledgements for the able assistance he has given me.

The rules and regulations for the government of Graded Schools were taken from those prepared by the Board of Education of Omaha City.

WILLIAM E. HARVEY,

Commissioner.

SCHOOL LAWS OF NEBRASKA.

AN ACT

Providing for the better regulation of Schools in Nebraska.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska,* That hereafter each and every Township* in any organized County in the Territory shall compose but one School District for all purposes connected with the general interests of education in the Township, and shall be subject to the management and control of a Board of Education, and the several school districts and fractional parts thereof, which now are, or may hereafter be established in the several townships of the Territory, shall be regarded as Sub-districts, and be subject to the management and control of Local Directors, as hereinafter provided; but nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to give to the Township Board of Education, or to Local Directors in Sub-districts, jurisdiction over any territory in the Township included within the limits of any City or incorporated village with the territory annexed thereto for school purposes, which shall elect or appoint a Board of Education as hereinafter provided, or which now is or may hereafter be governed as to Schools by any special act.

Each Township (Precinct) to be one District.

To be controlled by Board of Education.

Sub-districts to be controlled by Local Directors.

Incorporated Cities, etc., excepted.

ELECTION OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.

SEC. 2. On the first Monday of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, there shall be held at the usual hour

When, where, and how Local Directors are elected.

*Townships are defined to mean "Election Precincts." See Amendments, approved January 13th, 1860.

and place of holding elections in each of the sub-districts of the several townships of the Territory, a school meeting of the qualified voters, residents within the sub-districts, and having the qualifications of voters, at the Territorial and County elections, who, when assembled, shall organize by the appointment of a chairman and secretary, and proceed to elect by ballot three School Directors for such Sub-district. Of those so elected, the person receiving the highest number of votes shall hold his office for three years, the person receiving the next highest number shall hold the office for two years, and the person receiving the next highest number shall hold the office for one year; and each shall continue in office until his successor is elected and qualified. In case two or more persons so elected have received an equal number of votes, the duration of their respective terms of office shall be determined by lot in the presence of the chairman and secretary of the meeting; and annually thereafter in the same manner, on the first Monday in March, there shall be elected in each Sub-district of the proper township, one School Director for the term of three years, and the minutes* of the proceedings of any such Sub-district meeting shall be signed by the chairman and secretary, and delivered to the Directors who shall have been elected as aforesaid, to be recorded by the clerk in the records of the Sub-district, and the said clerk of the Sub district shall forthwith certify† to the township clerk, the names of the local directors so elected, specifying the term for which each was elected; if the Directors of any Sub-dstrict so elected shall deem it expedient, they may designate the specific hour of the day on which the annual election for such Sub-district shall be held, and in such case, shall cause five days' notice thereof in writing‡ to be posted up in three of the most public places in such Sub-district.

Organization of School meeting.

Terms of office.

Tie votes, how decided.

One Director to be elected annually.

Election returns.

Notice of election.

SEC. 3. The said Directors, within five days after their election, shall take an oath or affirmation§ to support the Constitution of the United States and the Organic law of this Territory, and faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of their offices, which said oath the Directors are authorized to administer to each other. And in case a vacancy shall occur in the office of Director, by death, resignation, refusal to serve, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Township Clerk to fill such vacancy within ten days after being informed thereof, by appointment for the unexpired term.‖

Directors to take oath of office.

Vacancies, how filled.

SEC. 4. If the qualified voters of any Sub district shall fail to meet and elect School Directors as prescribed in the second section of this act, it shall be lawful for any three qualified voters of such Sub-district, to call a special meeting of the voters of such Sub-district, for the purpose of electing Directors, on

Special election

* See Form Number 1.
† See Form Number 13.
‡ See Form Number 4.
§ See Form Number 34.
‖ See Form Number 30.

first giving five days' notice† in writing of the time and place of holding such meeting, by posting the same in three of the most public places in such Sub-district, and the Directors so elected at such special meeting, shall hold their offices for the same periods of time as if elected on the first Monday of March, as prescribed in said second section; except, that their said terms of office shall be considered as having commenced on the first Monday of March next preceding the time of holding such special meeting. Five days' notice to be given.

SEC. 5.* It shall be the duty of the Directors, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, to meet as soon as practicable after having been elected and qualified, at such place as may be most convenient in the Sub-district, and organize by appointing one of their number clerk‡ of the Sub-district, who shall hold his office for the term of one year, and who shall preside at the official meetings of the Directors, and record their proceedings in a book to be provided for the purpose, together with the minutes of the proceedings of the annual school meetings held in the Sub-district by the qualified voters thereof, which shall be a public record; and all such proceedings, when so recorded, shall be signed by the clerk of the proper Sub-district. The Directors may meet as frequently as they may think necessary for the transaction of business, and fill any vacancy in the office of clerk which may occur in the Sub district, or, in case of his absence, either of the above Directors may officiate temporarily in his place. Organization of Board. Appointment of Clerk. Meetings.

DUTIES OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the School Directors in each Sub-district to take the management and control of its local interests and affairs, to employ teachers,§ to certify the amount due them for services to the Township Clerk,‖ who shall draw an order on the Township Treasurer for the amount; and to dismiss** any teacher, at any time, for such reasons as they may deem sufficient; and to visit†† the school or schools of the Sub-district, at least twice during each term by one or more of their number, with such other person or persons competent to examine pupils in their studies, as they may choose to invite. To take management of affairs; Employ teachers. May dismiss teachers. Shall visit Schools.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Directors, in their respective Sub-Districts, to negotiate and make, under such rules and regulations as the township Board of Education may prescribe, all necessary contracts ‡‡ in relation to providing fuel for schools, repairing buildings or furnishing School-houses, purchasing or leasing School-house sites, renting School-rooms and making all other provisions necessary for Shall provide fuel, etc.

* As amended Jan. 11th, 1861.

† See Form Number 5.
‡ See Form Number 2.
§ See Form Number 38.
‖ See Form Number 14.
** See Form Number 6.
†† See Form Number 47.
‡‡ See Form Number 39.

the convenience and prosperity of Schools in their Sub-districts; but no contracts shall be made by the Directors, under the provisions of this section, for the payment of money from the Township School Fund applicable to such purposes, which in any one year shall exceed the amount distributable to the Sub-district in proportion to the enumeration of scholars resident therein, without first obtaining the consent or order of a majority of the township Board of Education;† and all contracts made by the local directors under the provisions of this section, shall be reported‡ to the said Board at their next meeting after the making of such contracts, and said township Board of Education, in their corporate capacity, on the part of the Sub-district, shall be held responsible for the performance thereof.

Contracts limited.

Contracts to be reported.

SEC. 8.* It shall be the duty of the Directors in each Sub-district to take, or cause to be taken annually, between the fifteenth and thirtieth days of September, an enumeration§ of all the unmarried white youth, noting them separately, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, resident within such Sub-districts, and not temporarily there, designating between male and female, and return a certified copy thereof to the Township Clerk, on or before the first Monday in October; and the Directors shall on or before the third Monday in October, report to the Clerk of the Board of Education, a statement‖ of the amount of money expended, and for what object, during the past School year, and the amount of money necessary to be expended during the current School year, the value and condition of all School-houses, School-house sites, furniture, library, apparatus, etc., all contracts entered into by them, and a general report upon all matters of interest connected with the Schools in their Sub-districts. And in case the Directors in any Sub-district shall fail to take and return the enumeration aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Township Clerk to employ a competent person to take the same, and allow him a reasonable compensation for his services, and shall proceed to recover the amount so paid for such services in a civil action before any court having jurisdiction, in the name of the Territory of Nebraska, against said Directors in their individual capacity; and in such suits said Clerk shall be a competent witness; and the money so collected shall be applied to the use of Common Schools in the proper township. The Township Clerk shall make an abstract° of the enumeration so returned to him, designating the number of youth in such Sub-district, and transmit such abstract, duly certified, to the County Clerk, within three days after the third Monday in October.

Enumeration of youth.

Return of Enumeration.

Districts shall make annual statement.

Clerk to procure Enumeration in default of Directors.

Township Clerk to report abstract of Enumeration.

TOWNSHIP BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEC. 9.* That the township Board of Education shall consist

By whom composed.

* As Amended Jan. 11th, 1861.
† See Form Number 23.
‡ See Form Number 48.
§ See Form Number 49
‖ See Form Number 50.
° See Form Number 51.

of a local Director from each Sub-district of the township, who has been appointed clerk in his Sub-district, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and from their number they shall elect a chairman, township clerk and township treasurer; the clerk and treasurer each to give bond† to the Territory in twice the probable sum that will pass through their hands, which bonds shall be filed with the County Clerk. It shall be the duty of said Township Clerk to be present at the meetings of the Board, and to record in a book to be provided for the purpose, all of their official proceedings, which shall be a public record, open to the inspection of any person interested therein; and all such proceedings, when so recorded, shall be signed by the Chairman and Clerk.

Quorum.

Bond of Clerk and Treasurer.

Record of proceedings.

SEC. 10. The said township Board of Education in each Township of the Territory, and their successors in office, shall be a body politic and corporate in law, and as such may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any court of law or equity in this Territory, and may receive any gift, grant, donation or devise, made for the use of any School or Schools within their jurisdiction; and moreover, they shall be and are hereby invested in their corporate capacity with the title, care and custody of all School-houses, School-house sites, School libraries, apparatus or other property belonging to the School Districts as now organized or which may hereafter be organized within the limits of their jurisdiction, with full power to control the same in such manner as they think will best subserve the interests of Common Schools and the cause of education; and when, in the opinion of the Board, any School-house or School-house site has become unnecessary, they may sell and convey‡ the same in the name of the township Board of Education of the proper township; such conveyance to be executed by the chairman and clerk of said Board, and shall pay the proceeds to the township treasurer of the proper township for the benefit of Schools; and all conveyances§ of real estate which may be made to said Board, shall be to said Board in their corporate name, and to their successors in office.

The Board to be a body politic and corporate.

Trustee duties of Board.

May sell School houses and sites

Conveyances, how executed,

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the township Board of Education to hold regular sessions on the third Monday of April and on the third Monday of October, in each year, at such place in the immediate neighborhood as may be convenient for the transaction of any business which may be necessary in relation to the subject of either the primary or graded Schools of the township, with power to adjourn from time to time, or to hold special meetings at any other time or place within the proper township, as they may think desirable for the transaction of business as aforesaid, and at all such meetings, shall appoint one of their number to the chair, and in case of the absence of the

Regular sessions of Board.

May hold Special meetings.

† See Form Number 44.
‡ See Form Number 40.
§ See Form Number 41.

Clerk pro tempore.

Township Clerk, may appoint one of their number to serve temporarily as clerk.

Board to have control of Central or High Schools.

SEC. 12. The Township Board of Education shall have the management and control of all the Central or High Schools of their proper Township, which may be established therein under the authority of this act, with full power in respect to such Schools, to employ, pay and dismiss teachers, to build, repair and furnish the necessary School-houses, purchase or lease sites† therefor, or rent suitable school-rooms, and make all other necessary provisions relative to such Schools as they may deem proper; and it shall also be the duty of said Board of Education to exercise all the powers conferred on local Directors in respect to Sub-district Schools, whenever such local Directors shall neglect to discharge their duties in any Sub-district as required by this act; and it shall also be the further duty of said Board to prescribe rules and regulations for the government of all the Common Schools within their jurisdiction; said Board of Education may provide for German Schools for the instruction of such youth as may desire to study the German language, or the German and English languages together, and, if the Board shall deem it necessary, they may appoint§ one of their number the acting manager of Schools for the Township, who shall do and perform all such duties as the Board may prescribe, in relation to the management and supervision of the different Schools and the Educational interests of the Township, and may allow him a reasonable compensation for his services.

To purchase or lease School-houses or sites.

May perform duties of Sub-district Directors.

May provide German School.

Acting Manager of Schools.

Maps of Township.

SEC. 13.* The said Board shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, a map of their township, as often as they may deem necessary, on which shall be designated the Sub-districts of the township, which they may change or alter at any regular session, and the number of scholars assigned to each; but no Sub-district shall contain within its limits less than ten scholars by enumeration, except in cases where, in the opinion of the Board, it is necessary to reduce the number; and it shall be the duty of the Board to establish a School in each Sub-district of the township, of such grade as the public good in their opinion may require; and in the location of Primary Schools, or Schools of higher grade, the Board shall have reference to population and neighborhood, paying due regard to any School-house already built, or site procured, as well as to all other circumstances proper to be considered so as to promote the best interests of Schools.

No Sub-District to contain less than ten Scholars.

SEC. 14. The Board shall have power to assign‖ such number of scholars to the several primary Schools as they may think best, and when such assignment has been made, shall furnish

* As Amended Jan. 18th, 1860.

† See Form Number 42.
§ See Form Number 31.
‖ See Form Number 15.

the teacher a list* of the scholars so assigned; and the Board shall also have full power to regulate and control the admission of scholars to Schools of a higher grade, according to age and attainments, and may admit scholars over twenty-one years of age, and may suspend† or authorize the local Directors to suspend, from the privileges of either of the Schools, any pupil found guilty of disorderly conduct, which suspension shall not extend beyond the current session of the School.

Assignment of Scholars.

May suspend scholars.

SEC. 15. Whenever it shall happen that persons are so situated as to be better accommodated at the School of an adjoining township, or whenever it may be desirable to establish a School composed of parts of two or more townships, it shall be the duty of the respective Boards of the Townships in which such persons reside, or in which such Schools may be situated, or of the Townships or parts of which the School is to be composed, to transfer‡ such persons for educational purposes to the township in which such School-house is or may be located; but the enumeration of Scholars shall be taken in each township as if no such transfer had been made, and such School, when so composed, shall be supported from the School Funds of the respective Townships from which the scholars may have been transferred; and the Board of that Township in which the School-house is situated shall have the control and management of such School, and the Board of adjoining township or townships so connected for School purposes, shall each make the proper estimates of their share of expenses of every kind necessary to sustain said School, and certify§ the same to the County Clerk of their proper County as a part of their annual estimates for School purposes, and draw orders|| on their respective Township Treasurers for such sum as will be in proportion to the enumeration of scholars so transferred, in favor of the Board of that township in which such School is located, to be appropriated to the payment of teachers and for other purposes connected with the establishment and maintenance of said School, as far as applicable.

Schools made up from two or more Townships.

Scholars transferred to other Districts.

Estimates of expenses.

SEC. 16. The said Board shall have power to determine the studies to be pursued and the school books to be used in the several Schools under their control, and shall make° and enforce such rules and regulations relative to the use and preservation of the School libraries and apparatus as they may think advisable, and shall appoint, or authorize the Local Directors to appoint, a suitable person to act as Librarian** and to take the charge of School apparatus, resident at some convenient place in the neighborhood where the School is kept, and may require such librarian to give bond†† for the faithful discharge of his duties, and allow him such compensation as they may think reasonable.

Board to determine text books.

School Libraries and Apparatus.

Appointment of Librarian.

Librarian's bond.

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* See Form Number 8.
† See Form Number 9.
‡ See Form Number 10.
§ See Form Number 16.
|| See Form Number 24.
° See Form Number 62.
** See Form Number 32.
†† See Form Number 45.

REPORT REQUIRED OF TEACHERS.

What report is must show.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the School teacher to make out and file with the Township Clerk, at the expiration of each term of the School, a full and complete report* of the whole number of scholars admitted to the School during such term, distinguishing between male and female, the average attendance, the books used, the branches taught, the number of pupils engaged in the study of each of said branches, and such other statistics as he may be required to make by the township Board or local Directors; and until such report shall have been certified and filed by the said teacher as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for said Board or local Directors to pay said teacher for his or her services.

Not to be paid until report is filed.

STATEMENT REQUIRED OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Board of Education to report to County Clerk

SEC. 18. The Board of Education in each township shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, and forwarded to the County Clerk at the same time when the return of the enumeration of scholars is required to be made, a statement† exhibiting the number of children in the township between the ages of five and twenty-one years, distinguishing between male and female, the number of Schools, specifying the different grades, the number of teachers, male and female, the number of children, male and female, who have attended School during the past year, the average attendance, the length of the terms of Schools, compensation of teachers, male and female, the number and condition of the School-houses and furniture, and the estimated value thereof, the number and condition of the books in the School libraries, the number of libraries, the kind of School books used in the Schools, the number and value of School apparatus, and the full accounts of the expenditures for School purposes, together with such other statistics and information in relation to Schools as the Territorial Commissioner of Schools may require.

CENTRAL OR HIGH SCHOOLS.

Establishment of Graded Schools.

SEC. 19. Each township Board of Education shall have power, as hereinafter provided, to establish in their respective townships such number of graded Schools or such modifications of them, as the public interest may require; and in case of the establishment of such graded Schools, it shall be the duty of the Board so to classify the children of the township as to secure to all, as far as practicable, an equitable participation in the advantage thereof; and the Board shall designate the Sub-districts by numbering them, and Schools of a higher grade than primary, shall be known by the appellation of Central or High Schools.

Sub-districts how designated

SEC. 20. Whenever in the opinion of the Board of Education, it shall become necessary or desirable to provide one or more

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* See Form Number 54

† See Form Number 55.

Form 52 and 53 are Teacher's daily and general registers.

such Central or High Schools in their respective townships, the said Board shall estimate the probable cost thereof, and call a special meeting of the qualified voters of the township, and who are not residents of any of the territory or districts named in the first section of this act over which the jurisdiction of the township and local Directors is excluded, at the usual places of holding elections, first giving twenty days' notice* of the time and object of holding such meeting, by posting the same in some public place in each of the several Sub-districts of the township, in which notice the amount or rate of tax as estimated by the Board shall be stated, and the electors when convened in pursuance of such notice, shall decide by vote any question which may be deemed important in relation to the cost and location of the building or buildings, or other provisions necessary for the establishment of any such School, and also the amount of township tax which may be levied for the purpose, and the chairman and clerk of the Board shall be the chairman and clerk of the meeting, and the clerk shall record‡ in the records of the Board the action of the meeting, and the Board shall be governed by the direction and vote of said meeting in relation to the subjects or matters so submitted.

High Schools how established.

Notice to be given.

Taxes, how levied.

ANNUAL ESTIMATES BY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEC. 21.† It shall be the duty of the Board of Education in any organized Township in the Territory annually to determine by estimate, as nearly as practicable, the entire amount of money necessary to be expended in the Township for School purposes, other than for the payment of teachers, and also such additional amount as the Board may think necessary, not exceeding two mills on the dollar valuation of the taxable property of the Township, for the exclusive purpose of sustaining teachers in the Central or High Schools,§ or for the purpose of prolonging, after the Territorial funds have been exhausted, the terms of the several Sub districts or Primary Schools in the Township, or for both purposes, as the Board may adjudge best, which several amounts of money, so estimated, the Board shall make known by certificate in writing || on or before the time required by law for placing on the tax duplicate, the Territorial and County taxes in each year, including any tax which may have been voted by a special meeting of electors, as provided in the preceding section, to the County clerk of the proper County, who shall thereupon assess the entire amount of such estimates on all the taxable property of the Township, not included in any city or incorporated town or territory annexed thereto forming any special District, to be entered by said County clerk on the tax duplicate of the County, and collected by the County treasurer at the same

District School taxes.

For teachers in High Schools.

Report of estimate to County clerk.

How collected.

† As amended January 11, 1861.

§ The Act approved Jan. 13, 1860, limits the estimate for Central or High Schools to one mill on the dollar, except in cities and incorporate towns.

* See Form No. 11. || See Form No. 17.

‡ See Form Number 3.

time and in the same manner as Territorial and County taxes are collected, and when collected, shall be paid over to the treasurer of the proper Township on the order of the County clerk; and said County treasurer shall be entitled to receive for collection one per cent. on all moneys by him collected for School purposes, and no more.

How paid over.

Treasurer's fees

SEC. 22. The Township Board of Education shall have power, when in their opinion justice and equity require it, to estimate* separately the costs of purchasing a School-house site and erecting or repairing a School-house thereon, in any particular Sub-district of the Township wherein the inhabitants have not heretofore borne a reasonable share of the burden of taxation for such purpose, in comparison with other Sub districts in the Township, and certify such portion as they may deem just and equitable, of the amount of such estimate, to the County clerk of the proper County, together with a map of the lands and names of the tax-payers in any such Sub-district, which amount so certified shall be assessed by the County clerk on the property therein subject to taxation, and placed on the County duplicate, specially to be collected and paid over in the same manner as other School taxes, and be applied for the specific purpose of providing a School-house in the Sub district.

Estimate for School-house in particular Sub-district.

Map of lands to be made.

Assessment of special Sub-district taxes.

SEC. 23. All School funds which may come into the hands of the Township treasurer, from whatever source, shall be paid out only on the order† of the clerk of the Board of Education, under the directions of the Board, except in paying teachers for their services; and the said clerk may, on such teachers presenting their certificate of qualification, and depositing with the clerk true copies thereof, draw the requisite order on the treasurer‡ for any such amount as may have been certified to be due by any two of the local Directors of the proper Sub-district in which the teacher was employed; and so much of the School moneys coming into the hands of the treasurer, as may be derived from the Territorial tax, or from any Township tax levied for the continuation of Schools after the Territorial fund has been exhausted, shall be applicable only to the payment of teachers in the proper Township, and shall be drawn for no other person whatever, and all School funds made applicable to the payment of teachers only, shall be distributed to the several Sub-districts and fractional parts thereof, in the Township, in proportion to the enumeration of scholars, with the exception of so much of the Township tax as may have been levied and reserved by the Board for sustaining teachers in the Central or High Schools; and such School funds as arise from the sale or rents of sections sixteen and thirty-six, or other lands in lieu thereof, shall be distributed to the localities to which such funds belong. All other School funds of the Township not raised for the Central

School funds—how paid out.

Funds applicable to the payment of teachers' wages only.

Shall be drawn for no other person.

How distributed

Moneys arising from sale or rent of School sections.

* See Form No. 18.

† See Form No. 25.

‡ See Form No. 26.

or High Schools, nor made applicable to the payment of teachers, as aforesaid, shall be applied, under the directions of the Board, in repairing, building, or furnishing School-houses, in procuring School house sites, and in making such other provisions for Schools in Sub-districts of the proper Township, as may in the opinion of the Board be necessary, and each Township Board shall make the necessary provisions for continuing the Schools in operation, in their respective Townships, for at least seven months in each year.

Funds to be applied to building and furnishing School-houses.

Shall continue Schools seven months in each year.

DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF CLERKS.

SEC. 24. The clerk of the Board of Education, or any one of the Board designated for that purpose, or the acting manager of Schools of the Township, may do and perform all such duties and services connected with the interest of Schools as the Board may direct, and report the same to the Board for their action and approval; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the Board to keep a full record thereof, in connection with the record of the other official proceedings of the Board, and in case of failure to keep such record, or other records required by this act, the clerk of the Board shall be liable in a civil action for all loss or damages that may ensue to any person or persons, or to the School District, in the name of such person or persons, or Board of School Directors, as the case may be, and shall moreover be liable, on complaint† filed in the name of the Territory of Nebraska before any justice of the peace, or other court having jurisdiction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, which, when collected, shall be paid over to the treasurer of the proper Township for the benefit of Schools.

Clerk to keep record.

Penalty for neglect.

SEC. 25.* It shall be the duty of the Board of Education to make settlements with the Township treasurer at their regular session in April and October; but if for want of time, or other reason, a settlement cannot be made at the said session, then it shall be the duty of the Board to appoint a committee, composed of one or more of their own members, to make such settlement as soon as practicable, and report the result to the clerk of the Board, who shall record an abstract thereof in the records of the Board.

Semi-annual settlement with treasurer.

May appoint committee to make settlement.

TREASURER AND HIS DUTIES.

SEC. 26.* The Township treasurer in each Township shall be the treasurer of all School funds for School purposes belonging to the Township, arising from whatever sources, and on his election, and before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall give bond‡ with sufficient security, in double the probable amount of money that shall come into his hands payable to the Territory of Nebraska, to be approved by the Board of Education of the Township, conditioned for the faithful disbursement

Shall give bond.

Amount of bond.

*As amended January 11, 1861.
†See Form No. 67.

‡See Form No. 44.

according to law of all such funds as shall, from time to time, come into his hands; and on the forfeiture of such bond, it shall be the duty of the Township clerk to prosecute and collect the same for the use of the Schools in the Township; if such Township clerk shall neglect or refuse so to prosecute, then any freeholder may cause such prosecution to be instituted.

Prosecution on bond.

SEC. 27.* Before the county clerk shall issue to the Township treasurer any order on the County treasurer for the payment of any School fund belonging to the Township, such Township treasurer shall furnish the County clerk with a bond, as provided for in the foregoing section; and the County clerk shall in no case permit the Township treasurer to have in his hands, at any one time, an amount of School funds over one-half the amount of the penalty in such bond; and the Township Board shall allow the Township treasurer a compensation equal to one per cent. on all School funds disbursed by him, to be paid on the order† of the clerk out of the Township treasury.

Bond to be filed with County clerk.

Compensation.

SEC. 28.* The Township treasurer shall semi-annually, between the first and fifteenth days of April, and between the first and fifteenth days of September in each year, settle with the County treasurer, and account to him for all moneys received, from whom, and on what account, and the amount paid out for School purposes in his Township; the County treasurer shall examine the vouchers for such payments, and, if satisfied with the correctness thereof, shall certify the same,‡ which certificates shall be prima facie a discharge of such treasurer; and no Township treasurer shall receive from the County clerk an order on the County treasurer for School funds until he shall furnish the County clerk with a certificate from the County treasurer that such settlement has been made; and at the expiration of his term of service, said treasurer shall deliver over to his successor in office, all books and papers, with all moneys or other property in his hands belonging to said Township or the Schools therein, and also all orders he may have redeemed since his last [semi-]annual settlement with the County treasurer, and take the receipt§ of his successor therefor, which he shall deposit with the Township clerk within ten days thereafter, and for making such [semi-]annual settlement he shall be entitled to receive the sum of one dollar, to be paid out of the County treasury on the order of the County clerk.

Shall settle with County treasurer semi-annually.

Vouchers.

Certificate of settlement.

Shall deliver to his successor all books and papers.

Receipt to be deposited with Township clerk.

Compensation for settlement.

SEC. 29. In case the Township treasurer shall fail to make such [semi-]annual settlement within the time as prescribed in the preceding section, he shall be liable to pay a fine of fifty dollars, to be recovered in a civil action in the name of the Territory of Nebraska, and when collected to be applied to the use of Common Schools in the proper Township; and it is hereby made the duty of the County treasurer to proceed forthwith, in case of such

Penalty for failure to make settlement.

* As amended January 11, 1861.
† See Form No. 25.
‡ See Form No. 20.
§ See Form No. 26.

failure, by suit against such treasurer, before any justice of the peace of his County, to recover the penalty aforesaid; but when it shall appear on trial, to the satisfaction of said justice, that said treasurer was prevented from making such [semi-]annual settlement, within the time prescribed, by sickness or unavoidable absence from home, and that such settlement has since been actually made, it shall be lawful for the justice to discharge such treasurer on payment of costs.

OF CITIES AND VILLAGES.

Cities and incorporated villages to be separate School Districts.

SEC. 30. Each city or incorporated village, including the territory annexed to the same for School purposes not otherwise specially regulated by charter, and which, with the territory annexed, contains not less than three hundred inhabitants, shall be, and is hereby, created a separate School District, and the qualified voters of such city or village with the territory annexed, shall at the same time, and in the same manner that local Directors of Sub-districts of the Township are elected by the provisions of this act, proceed to elect three persons, who shall constitute a Board of Education for such city or village with the territory so annexed, and such Board shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and be subject to the same penalties as Township Boards of Education: *provided*, that by agreement* between the Board of Education of the Township in which such city or village with the territory annexed may be situated, and the Board of Education of such city or village with the territory annexed, transfers of territory not within the limits of such incorporation may be made to or from the Districts provided for in this section.

Election of Board of Education.

Transfers of territory.

Board of Education may divide city into Sub-districts.

Shall ordain rules and regulations.

SEC. 31. That said Board of Education, in any city or incorporated village, shall be authorized, when they think it advisable, to divide such city or village into Sub-districts; and they may establish Schools of different grades, and ordain such rules† and regulations for the government and discipline of such Schools as they may think conducive to the public good, and it shall be lawful for the Township Board of Education in any Township in which such city or incorporated village is situated by and with the consent of the Board of Education of any such city or incorporated village to transfer thereto, for educational purposes, the scholars of such parts of their respective Townships that lie adjacent thereto, and all such transfers shall be controlled, and all such Schools supported in the same manner, and on the same principles as in case of like transfer for the convenience of Schools where two or more Townships join, as provided for in this act.

May transfer scholars.

City clerk to be clerk of Board of Education.

SEC. 32.‡ In all such cities or incorporated villages, the clerk or recorder of such incorporated body, shall be the clerk of the

‡As amended January 11, 1861.
*See Form No. 43.
†See Form No. 61.

Board of Education, and he shall do and perform all the duties required of the clerk of a Township Board of Education, and such other duties as the Board of Education may from time to time prescribe; and all orders of the Board of Education for the payment of money shall be countersigned by the clerk or recorder of said incorporation; and it shall be the duty of the treasurer of any such city or incorporated village, to receive and disburse the School funds of such city or village, in the same manner as is required of the Township treasurers in their respective Townships, and for his services shall be entitled to the same compensation: *Provided*, that the Board of Education shall require the treasurer to enter into a bond,† as required of the Township treasurers, which, after being approved by the Board of Education, shall be filed with the County clerk.

City treasurer to receive and disburse School funds.

Treasurer shall give bond.

SEC. 33. The Board of Education of any city or incorporated village, shall have and may exercise, all the powers which are by this act conferred upon Township Boards of Education, and shall do and perform the like duties in all respects so far as applicable, and the School fund shall be divided among the Sub-districts, so as to make the distribution as nearly equitable as possible. All taxes for building, purchasing, repairing or furnishing School-houses and lots, shall be equally assessed on all the property subject to taxation in such city or incorporated village, and the Board of Education, in expending the same, shall make the necessary provisions for the Sub districts.

School taxes.

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUNDS.

SEC. 34.* The Territorial treasurer shall, semi annually, between the first and fifteenth days of April, and between the first and fifteenth days of September, apportion the Common School funds among the different Counties, upon the enumeration and returns made to him by the Territorial Commissioner of Common Schools, and certify‡ the amount so apportioned to the County treasurer of each County, stating from what source the same is derived, which said sum the several County treasurers shall retain in their respective treasuries from the Territorial fund; and any balance that may remain in the hands of any County treasurer, after deducting the amount which his County is entitled to retain, shall be paid over by the County treasurer, upon the order§ of the Territorial treasurer; and the County clerks shall, within ten days after receiving notice of the apportionment by the Territorial treasurer, apportion the School fund‖ in their respective Counties, according to the enumeration and returns in their respective offices, and no Township or other District, city or village, which shall have failed to make and return such enumeration, shall be entitled to receive any portion of the

Territorial treasurer shall apportion School fund semi-annually.

County treasurers to pay over balance, on order of Territorial treasurer.

Apportionment by County clerk

Townships and Districts failing to make returns shall not receive School funds.

* As amended January 11, 1861.
† See Form No. 44.
‡ See Form No. 21.
§ See Form No. 27.
‖ See Form No. 22.

Common School fund. And in making such distribution, each County clerk shall apportion all moneys collected on the tax duplicate of any Township for the use of Schools, to such Township. All moneys received from the Territorial treasurer, on account of interest on, or the money accruing from the sale of sections sixteen and thirty-six, or other lands in lieu thereof, to the civil Townships and parts of civil Townships, in the original surveyed township or fractional township to which such lands belong; and all other moneys for the use of Schools in the County, and not otherwise appropriated by law, to the proper Township; and he shall, immediately after making such apportionment, enter the same into a book kept for that purpose, and shall furnish the Township treasurers and Township clerks, treasurers and recorders of incorporated cities or villages, as the case may be, each with a copy of said apportionments, and give an order* on the County treasurer to each Township treasurer, or to such treasurer as may be entitled to receive the same, for the amount of money belonging to his respective Township, city or village, and take a receipt† from such treasurer for the amount thus received; and the said County treasurer shall collect, or cause to be collected, the fines and all other moneys for School purposes in his County, and he shall inspect all accounts of interest for sections sixteen and thirty-six, or other School lands, whether the interest is paid by the Territory or by the debtors, and take all proper measures to secure to each Township its full amount of School funds. And if it shall be found that the County treasurer is unable to collect, by process of law, fines or other moneys which are by law appropriated for School purposes, then the treasurer may take from the person or persons from whom the fines or other moneys may be due, a bond ‡ with *good and sufficient security*, subject to the approval of the County clerk and probate judge, for the prompt payment of the amount due, within a period of not exceeding five years, and the prompt payment of interest, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually into the County treasury; which interest shall be applied to the same purposes to which the fines or other moneys would have been applied, if promptly paid; and all County treasurers shall report§ to the Territorial treasurer and to the Territorial Commissioner of Common Schools, semi-annually, on or before the fifth day of May, and on or before the fifth day of November, and at such other times as the Commissioner may require, a statement, showing the whole amount of moneys collected on account of Territorial, County, Township and District School taxes, and from all other sources respectively, noting all interest collected, separately, and the amounts received on account of licenses, fines, &c., and from all other sources from which School funds are derived, together with a statement showing the amounts paid out, to whom, and on what account.

Clerk shall keep record of apportionment. Copy to be furnished.

County treasurer to collect all School funds.

May take bond to secure payment of fines.

Treasurers shall report.

* See Form No. 28.
† See Form No. 37.
‡ See Form No. 46.
§ See Form No. 56.

Apportionment of School Fund derived from School lands.

SEC. 35. When any original surveyed township, in which sections sixteen and thirty six have been sold, shall lie in two or more Counties, the Clerks of the respective Counties shall certify to the Clerk of the County in which that portion of said township lies, containing said sections sixteen and thirty-six, the enumeration of the scholars in that part of said township, embraced within the respective Counties; and the Clerk of said County, in which said sections sixteen and thirty-six are situated, shall apportion the funds derived from said section or sections to the different portions of said township, according to the enumeration, and shall certify to the Clerk of the other Counties, the amount belonging to the parts of the said township situated in their respective Counties, and draw an order in favor of the Treasurers of the other Counties on the Treasurer of his own County for the amount going to each; and the Clerks of the respective Counties shall apportion the same in their respective Counties, to such portions or parts thereof as may be entitled thereto.

Interest on purchase of School lands.

SEC. 36. The interest on the purchase of any such sections, sixteen and thirty-six, belonging to any such originally surveyed township, sold as aforesaid, lying in two or more Counties, shall be paid over on the order of the Clerk of that County, in which sections sixteen or thirty-six are embraced, to the Treasurer of the same County, to be apportioned as is pointed out in the preceding section.

RETURN OF ABSTRACT TO TERRITORIAL COMMISSIONER.

County Clerks report to Territorial Commissioner: shall contain.

County Apportionment.

School taxes levied for current year.

License fees.

Fines imposed.

Other School Moneys.

Distribution of blanks, etc.

Penalty for failure to make report.

SEC. 37.* The County Clerk of each and every County, shall on or before the fifth day of November, annually, make out and transmit to the Commissioner of Common Schools, an abstract† of all the returns of School statistics made to him from the several Townships in his County, and a statement‡ showing the apportionment of the Territorial, County and other School Funds, to the several Townships and Districts in his County; the rates and amounts of the several School taxes levied in the County during the past year; the rate and amount of School taxes levied for the current year; the amount of fees for licenses granted during the past year; the amount of fines assessed, and a statement of all other moneys due the School Fund, and a general report upon all matters of interest in regard to Schools in his County, according to the form that may be prescribed by the Territorial Commissioner; and he shall cause to be distributed all such circulars, blanks and other papers, including School Laws and Documents, in the several Townships in the County, as said Commissioner shall lawfully require. In case the County Clerk shall fail from any cause to make return of the abstract as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners to deduct for every such failure, from the annual

*As Amended Jan. 11th, 1861.

† See Form Number 57. ‡ See Form Number 58.

salary or allowance made to the County Clerk for his services, fifty dollars.

SEC. 38. The County commissioners of each County in this Territory, shall make the same allowance to the County clerks, out of their respective County treasuries, for services performed and expenses incurred under this act, as is allowed for other services of like nature. Compensation of County clerk.

SEC. 39. The Township clerks and County clerks shall be responsible for all losses sustained by any Township or County, by reason of any failure on their respective parts, to make and return the enumeration and abstracts thereof as herein provided, and shall be liable for the same in a civil action, at the suit of the Territory of Nebraska, and the amount so recovered shall be apportioned in the same manner as the School funds would have been to the respective Counties or Townships, as the case may be. Liabilities of County and Township clerks. Amount recovered—how appropriated.

SCHOOL-HOUSE EXEMPT FROM SALE ON EXECUTION.

SEC. 40. Each and every lot or parcel of land which heretofore has been, or hereafter shall be, appropriated for the use of Common Schools in this Territory, on which there has been or shall be a School-house erected, and which has been or shall be occupied for the purpose of accommodating a Common School of whatever grade, in the usual manner, from time to time, howsoever or by whomsoever the legal title to the same may be held and vested, shall be and the same is hereby exempted from sale on any execution, or other writ or order in the nature of an execution. School property exempt from execution.

APPOINTMENT OF SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

SEC. 41. It shall be the duty of the probate judge in the several Counties of this Territory, as soon after the election of School officers under the provisions of this act as practicable, to appoint* a County Board of School Examiners, to consist of three competent persons, resident in the County, who shall hold their office for the term of two years, and until their successors are appointed, and all vacancies in the said Board which may hereafter occur, whether from expiration of the term of office, refusal or otherwise, shall be filled by like appointment by said judge. Board of Examiners—how appointed. Vacancies—how filled.

DUTIES OF SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

SEC. 42. It shall be the duty of the Examiners to fix upon the time of holding meetings for the examination of teachers, in such places in their respective Counties as will, in their opinion, best accommodate the greatest number of candidates for examination; notice† of all such meetings having been published in some newspaper of general circulation in their respective Counties; and at such meetings, any two of said Board shall be competent Duties and powers of Examiners.

* See Form No. 33. † See Form No. 12.

Examination of teachers.

to examine applicants and grant certificates,* but no fee or charge shall be made for a certificate. No certificate of qualification shall be valid in any County, except that in which the examination took place, nor for a longer period than two years; and if at any time the recipient of the certificate shall be found incompetent or negligent, the Examiners, or any two of them, may revoke† the same, and require such teacher to be dismissed; but such teacher shall be entitled to receive payment for services only up to the time of such dismissal; and no person shall be employed as a teacher in any Primary Common School, unless such person shall have first obtained from said Examiners, or any two of them, a certificate of good moral character, and that she or he is qualified to teach orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and English grammar; and in case such person intends to teach in any Common School of higher grade, he or she shall first obtain a certificate of the requisite qualifications in addition to the branches aforesaid.

Certificates to run two years.

Certificate may be revoked.

Qualifications of teachers.

Appointment of Clerk.

Duties of clerk.

SEC. 43.‡ The said Board of Examiners shall appoint one of their number to serve as clerk, who shall keep a record of their proceedings, noting the number and date of each certificate given, to whom, and for what term of time, and for what branches of study; and the said Board may make all needful rules and regulations for the proper discharge of their duties. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the said Board of Examiners to visit each School District in his County at least once in each year, counseling with School officers, visiting Schools, and doing all that he can to best advance the interests of Schools in his County, and to make an annual report,§ on or before the fifth day of November to the Territorial Commissioner. The members of the Board shall be entitled to receive one dollar and fifty cents each for every day necessarily engaged in official service, to be paid out of the County treasury on the order‖ of the County clerk, and the County clerk may require the accounts when presented to be substantiated on oath,° which said clerk may administer and file in his office.

Compensation of Board.

TERRITORIAL COMMISSIONER.

Territorial Commissioner—when elected.

SEC. 44.‡ There shall be elected by the qualified electors of this Territory, at the next annual election for Territorial and County officers, and every two years thereafter, a Territorial Commissioner of Common Schools, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday in January next succeeding his election, and who shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. The election of said Commissioner, and the returns thereof, shall be the same in all respects, as is provided for the election of other Territorial

Term of office.

How returns are made.

‡ As amended January 11, 1861.
* See Form No. 19.
† See Form No. 7.
° See Form No. 36.
§ See Form No. 59.
‖ See Form No. 29.

officers; and in case a vacancy shall happen in said office by death, resignation or otherwise, the Governor shall fill the same by appointment for the unexpired term. Vacancy—how filled.

SEC. 45 Before entering on the charge of his official duties, the said Commissioner shall give bond, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars to the Territory of Nebraska, with two or more sureties to the acceptance of the Secretary of the Territory, conditioned that he will truly account for and apply all moneys or other property which may come into his hands in his official capacity, for the use and benefit of Common Schools, and that he will faithfully perform the duties enjoined upon him according to law; and he shall also take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and the Organic law of this Territory, and diligently and faithfully to discharge the duties of his office as prescribed by law, which bond, with the certificate of his oath endorsed thereon, shall be filed with the treasurer of the Territory. Shall give bond. Condition of bond. Oath of office. Bond—where filed.

SEC. 46. The books and papers of his department shall be kept at the seat of government, where a suitable office shall be furnished by the Territory, at which he shall give attendance, when not absent on public business; and the Territorial librarian shall, in addition to the duties of his office, discharge the duties of secretary to the Commissioner of Common Schools, under his direction. Office to be furnished by Territory. Librarian to be secretary to Commissioner.

SEC. 47. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner to spend annually, on an average, at least twenty days in each judicial district of the Territory, superintending and encouraging teachers' institutes, conferring with Township Boards of Education, or other School officers, counseling teachers, visiting Schools, and delivering lectures on topics calculated to subserve the interests of popular education. Duty of Commissioner.

SEC. 48. As soon as the revenue, to be raised as hereinafter provided, for the purpose of furnishing the Common Schools with libraries and apparatus, will admit, it shall be the duty of the said Commissioner to purchase the same, and the books and apparatus so purchased shall be distributed, through the Clerk's office of each County, to the Board of Education in each township, city or incorporated village, according to the enumeration of scholars. Commissioner shall purchase Libraries and Apparatus. How and to whom distributed.

SEC. 49. He shall also exercise such supervision over the Educational funds of the Territory as may be necessary to secure their safety and right application and distribution according to law. He shall have power to require of County Clerks, Township Boards of Education, or other local school officers, Clerks and Treasurers of Townships, County Treasurers and Clerks, Recorders and Treasurers of cities and villages, copies of all reports by them required to be made, and all such other information in relation to the Fund and condition of Schools, and the management thereof, as he may deem important. To exercise supervision over school funds. Shall have power to require reports.

To prescribe forms, etc.

SEC. 50. He shall prescribe suitable forms and regulations for making all reports and conducting all necessary proceedings under this act, and shall cause the same, with such instructions as he shall deem necessary and proper for the organization and government of Schools, to be transmitted to the local School officers, who shall be governed in accordance therewith.

To distribute School laws.

SEC. 51.* He shall cause as many copies of the laws relating to Schools and Teachers' Institutes, with an appendix of appropriate forms and instructions for carrying into execution all such laws, to be printed in a separate volume, and distributed in each County with the Laws, Journals and other Documents, for the use of the School officers therein, as often after the first distribution as any change in said law may be made of sufficient importance, in the opinion of the Commissioner, to require a republication and distribution thereof, and the cost of printing and binding thereof, and of all necessary blanks, shall be paid out of the Territorial Treasury upon the warrant of the Auditor.

Printing and binding how paid for.

To make annual report to Legislature.

SEC. 52. It shall be the duty of said Commissioner of Common Schools to make an annual report in each and every year, to the General Assembly, who shall cause the same to be published.

SEC. 53. The Territorial Commissioner, in the annual report of his labor and observations, shall present a statement of the condition and amount of all funds and property appropriated to the purpose of Education; a statement of the number of private or select Schools in the Territory, so far as the same can be ascertained, and the number of scholars attending such Schools, their sex, and the branches taught; a statement of the number of Common Schools in the Territory, the number of scholars attending such Schools, their sex, and the branches taught; a statement of the number of Teachers' Institutes, and the number of teachers attending them; a statement of the estimate and accounts of the expenditures of the public School Fund of every description; a statement of plans for the management and improvement of Common Schools, and such other information relative to the Educational interests of the Territory as he may think of importance.

Commissioner's salary.

SEC. 54. The said Commissioner shall be entitled to receive for his services the sum of one thousand dollars annually, payable quarterly out of the Territorial Treasury, on the warrant of the Territorial Auditor.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

School Library and Apparatus tax.

SEC. 55. For the purpose of furnishing School Libraries and Apparatus to all the Common Schools in the Territory, and for the purpose of sustaining and increasing such Libraries and keeping up a supply of School Apparatus in the Schools as aforesaid, from time to time, as may be considered necessary, in order to afford equal facilities to the said Schools in this respect, as nearly

*As Amended Jan. 17th, 1861.

as applicable, there shall hereafter be assessed, collected and paid annually in the same manner as the Territorial and County revenues are assessed, collected and paid, on the grand list of property taxable for Territorial purposes, a Territorial tax of one-tenth of one mill on the dollar valuation, to be applied exclusively for the purposes aforesaid, and the attendant expenses, under the direction of the Commissioner of Common Schools. In purchasing Libraries for the Common Schools, no books of a sectarian of denominational character shall be purchased for said Library.

How assessed and collected.

Rate of tax.

No books of Sectarian character to be purchased.

SEC. 56. The amount of said tax when collected shall be paid over by the County Treasurers to the Territorial Treasurer, at the time of making their annual settlement, and shall be paid out by that officer, for the purposes aforesaid, upon the warrant of the Territorial Auditor.

Library tax to whom paid.

How paid out.

SEC. 57. It shall be the duty of the County Clerk, when the the said Libraries or Apparatus shall be received, to distribute the same to the Clerks of the Township Boards of Education, or other local School officers, in their respective Counties, having in charge the interests of Common Schools; and the books and apparatus so furnished shall be deemed the property of said several Boards or local School officers to whom the same may have been delivered, and shall not be subject to execution, sale or alienation, for any cause whatever.

County Clerk to receive and distribute Libraries and Apparatus.

Library not to be subject to sale, etc.

SEC. 58. The local Boards of Education, or other School officers having charge of Common Schools, shall be held accountable for the preservation of said Libraries and Apparatus; and they shall have power to prescribe the time of taking, and the periods of returning the books belonging to the Libraries, and also to assess and collect the damages which may be done to the books by persons entitled to their use, and also to provide for the safe keeping of the School Apparatus.

Custody of Libraries and Apparatus.

Penalty for damaging books, etc.

SEC. 59. It shall be the duty of the local School Boards or other School officers having charge of Schools, to appoint the Librarians and determine the places where the Libraries shall be deposited, selecting such central points as will best accommodate the Schools and families of the District or Sub-district hereinbefore provided; and every family in each District or Sub-district shall be entitled to the use of one volume at a time from the School Library, although no member of such family attends any of the Schools of the Township; and the Library shall be open, under the inspection of the Librarian, at stated periods throughout the year to be prescribed by the Board of Education or other proper School officers, without regard to the session of Schools.

Appointment of Librarian.

Who entitled to draw books.

Library when to be open.

TERRITORIAL SCHOOL FUND.

SEC. 60.* For the purpose of affording the advantage of a

* As Amended Jan. 13th, 1860.

free education to all the white youth of this Territory, the Territorial Common School Fund shall hereafter consist of such sum as will be produced by the annual levy and assessment of one mill upon the dollar valuation on the grand list of the taxable property of the Territory, and there is hereby levied and assessed, annually, in addition to the revenues required for general purposes, the said one mill upon the dollar valuation as aforesaid, and the amount so levied and assessed shall be collected in the same manner as other Territorial taxes, and when collected, shall be [semi-] annually distributed to the several organized counties of the Territory, in proportion to the enumeration of scholars, and be applied exclusively to the support of Common Schools: *Provided*, that all colored persons shall be exempted from taxation for School purposes.

Territorial School fund.

Rate of tax.

How collected.

How distributed

SEC. 61.* All fines assessed for the breach of the penal laws of the Territory and all forfeitures which may accrue, all lands and other estates which shall escheat to the Territory for the want of heirs or kindred entitled to the inheritance, all lands which have been or may hereafter be granted to the Territory when no special purpose is expressed in the grant, and all unclaimed fees as provided by law, shall be denominated School Funds, the income of which, together with the taxes mentioned and specified in this Act, shall be applied to the support of Common Schools in the several counties in which collected, and it shall be the duty of all Clerks of the District Courts, at the close of every term thereof, to report† to the County Treasurer and County Clerk of the County in which the Court shall be held, a statement of the amount of all fines imposed during said term of Court, which are by law appropriated to the support of Schools; and it shall be the duty of all Justices of the Peace, or other Magistrates, to report immediately to the County Clerk and County Treasurer; upon imposing a fine which is by law appropriated for School purposes, the amount of said fines, and the names of the person or persons against whom the fines were assessed; and the Clerks of the District Courts and Justices of the Peace shall immediately upon the collection of any such fines, pay or cause them to be paid into the Treasury of the County in which the same was imposed.

Other School funds, fines, forfeitures, escheated lands. Lands granted to Territory. Unclaimed fees.

To belong to county in which collected.

Clerks of District Courts and Justices of the Peace to report fines.

Fines to be paid into County treasury.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Debts how provided for.

SEC. 62. The debts which have been heretofore contracted by any School District for School purposes, shall be provided for by the estimates of the proper School Boards created under the provisions of this Act.

Service of process in suits at law.

SEC. 63. The process, in all suits against any Township Board of Education or other local officer having charge of any of the public Schools under the provisions of this Act, shall be by summons, and shall be executed by leaving a copy thereof with

* As Amended Jan. 11th, 1861.

† See Form Number 60.

the Clerk or Secretary of such Board or other School officer, at least ten days before the return day thereof. And any suit, either in favor or against any such Board or other School officer, shall be prosecuted or defended, as the case may be, by the District Attorney of the proper District, as a part of his official duties.

District Attorney shall prosecute or defend.

SEC. 64. The local Board of Education, or other local officers having charge of Schools in any city, township or village, in which Common Schools have been organized under the Act for the better regulation of public Schools in cities, towns, &c., or under any special Act, shall be and are hereby authorized, whenever they may deem it expedient, to call a meeting of the qualified voters of any such city, township, or village, on giving thirty days' public notice thereof, to determine by vote whether the Common Schools of such city, township, or village shall be conducted and managed in accordance with the provisions of this act; and if a majority of the voters are found to be in favor of the change, then said local Board, or other School officers shall hereafter proceed, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and such city or village may provide by ordinance for the election or appointment of a Board of Education, prescribing their number and term of office; and such Board when so elected or appointed and qualified, shall together with the Clerk or Recorder, of such city or village possess the same powers and discharge the same duties within the limits of their jurisdiction, as Local Directors and Boards of Education in Townships.

Board of Education may call meetings to determine whether Schools shall be managed according to this Act.

SEC. 65. The respective Township Boards of Education, and their successors in office shall have power to take and hold in trust for the use and benefit of any Central or High School, or Sub-district School in the Township, any grant or devise of land and any donation or bequest of money or other personal property, to be applied by the Board to the maintenance and support of any such School or Schools according to the intention of the grant or donation.

Board of Education shall be trustee of grant, gift or bequest to Township for School purposes

ACTS REPEALED.

SEC. 66. That an Act entitled "An Act to establish the Common School system," approved March 16, 1855, and an Act entitled "Common Schools," approved January 26, 1856, be and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, that the obligations or liabilities incurred, and the rights acquired under the provisions of the Acts hereby repealed, shall remain, and be in no wise altered or affected, but may be enforced, as if this Act had not been passed; and the School officers in the several School Districts of the Territory, as now organized shall hold their respective offices and perform their respective duties until the Local Directors, herein provided for shall have been elected and qualified.

Acts repealed.

Obligations and rights not to be impaired.

Acts Amendatory to the School Laws.

AN ACT

Entitled An Act to amend An Act entitled "An Act [providing] for the [better] regulation of Schools in Nebraska," Approved Nov. 4th, 1858.

Election Precincts—to be Civil Townships

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska*, That for present Schools purposes, and until by further enactments, Civil Townships be formed in this Territory, what are now known in the organized Counties as Precincts, or that may hereafter be formed as such, shall be known as Townships.

When no Sub-district exists, Board of Education to be elected.

SEC. 2.* That when no Sub-district exists, the qualified voters of the Election precinct shall elect a board of Education, consisting of three (3) citizens, on the same day and in the same manner as provided in Section two (2) of the Act to which this is amendatory, for the election of School Directors of Sub-districts, and said Board shall have all the powers and perform all the duties both of the Board of Education and the Board of Directors, until three Sub-districts are organized; and the said Board of Education shall, whenever they may deem necessary, establish Sub-districts, which shall be organized according to the provisions of the aforesaid Act.

Their powers and duties.

May organize Sub-districts.

Sub-districts that have failed to make reports

SEC. 3. Any and all Sub-districts in this Territory which have failed, for any reason whatever, to make reports as required by law, are hereby authorized and required to make reports on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1860, direct to the County Clerk of that County in which said Sub-districts are organized.

No Sub-district shall have less than ten scholars.

SEC. 4. That section thirteen of the Act to which this is amendatory shall be so amended that no Sub-district shall contain within its limits less than ten scholars by enumeration.

Estimates for High Schools limited to one mill.

SEC. 5.† That section twenty-one of the aforesaid Act shall be so amended as to limit the estimates for Central or High Schools to one mill on the dollar, and to require the estimates of the Board to be made known by certificate in writing, on or before the first Monday of April in each year.

*As amended January 11th, 1861.

†Amended January 11th, 1861, so as to require estimates to be reported "on or before the day that the Territorial and County taxes are to be placed upon the tax-duplicate.

SEC. 6. That section sixty of the aforesaid Act be so amended as to read as follows:—"Sec. 60. For the purpose of affording the advantage of a free Education to all the white youth of this Territory, the Territorial Common School fund shall hereafter consist of such sum as will be produced by the annual levy and assessment of one mill upon the dollar valuation on the grand list of the taxable property of the Territory, and there is hereby levied and assessed annually, in addition to the revenues required for general purposes, the said one mill upon the dollar valuation as aforesaid, and the amount so levied and assessed shall be collected in the same manner as other Territorial taxes, and when collected shall be annually distributed to the several organized Counties of the Territory in proportion to the enumeration of scholars, and be applied exclusively to the support of Common Schools: *Provided*, that all colored persons shall be exempted from taxation for School purposes."

Territorial School fund.

How collected.

Colored persons exempted from taxation.

SEC. 7. That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to conflict with the provisions of the Act to which this Act is amendatory, relative to cities and incorporated villages.

Not to affect cities or villages

SEC. 8. That Sections 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59 of the Act to which this is amendatory, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sections repealed.

SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

When to take effect.

Approved January 13, 1860.

AN ACT

To provide for the settlement of the Accounts of the County Superintendents of Common Schools, and to investigate their official acts.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska*, That the Territorial Commissioner of Common Schools be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to inquire into and investigate the official acts of the County Superintendents of Common Schools who were appointed or elected, and served under an Act entitled "An Act to establish the Common School system," approved March 16th, 1855, and an Act entitled "Common Schools," approved January 26th, 1856, and to settle the accounts of said County Superintendents.

Commissioner shall investigate acts of County Superintendents.

SEC. 2. That it shall be lawful for the Territorial School Commissioner of Common Schools to administer oaths and affirmations, in all investigations or settlements of accounts provided for in section one of this Act.

To administer oaths or affirmations.

If School moneys have been improperly used to notify District Attorney.

SEC. 3. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said Commissioner, that any County Superintendent of Common Schools has appropriated or paid any money that may have come into his hands, or under his control for School purposes, for any other than the objects specified in the several Acts creating the office of, and defining the duties of County Superintendents of Common Schools, the said Commissioner of Common Schools shall notify the District Attorney of the proper district, who shall as soon as practicable thereafter, commence suit against the offending County Superintendent and his sureties, for the amount so improperly appropriated or paid, with interest and all costs and damages which may have accrued from the improper action of said Superintendent, together with all the costs of said suit.

Suit to be commenced, against whom.

When to take effect.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved January 13th, 1860.

AN ACT

To provide for the selection of Lands in lieu of Sections 16 and 36, in cases where said Sections, or parts thereof, have been sold.

Commissioner to select lands.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska*, That the Territorial Commissioner of Common Schools be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to select lands in lieu of sections 16 and 36, or any part of said sections which may have been sold by the General Government.

Expenses how paid.

SEC. 2. That all necessary expenses incurred by the said Territorial Commissioner in the selection of said land, shall be paid by the Territorial Treasurer on the warrant of the Auditor.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved January 13th, 1860.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

It is deemed important to call the attention of all persons concerned, to the following list of acts by which fines and other funds are by law appropriated to School purposes, in the Counties in which such funds are collected. These sources of School funds are independent of those provided in the general School Law:

AN ACT *To authorize John B. Boulware and others to keep a Ferry on the Missouri river, at Nebraska City*, &c., approved March 2, 1855; see p. 428, Laws of First Session.

Sec. 6, provides that said Boulware shall pay into the County treasury thirty dollars per annum, for the support of Schools in the County of Otoe.

AN ACT *To prevent the use of Intoxicating liquors among the Indians or Half-breeds in this Territory*, approved January 26, 1856, see p. 186, Laws of Second Session.

Sec. 1, makes it unlawful to sell, give away, or in any way or manner to dispose of intoxicating liquors to any Indian or Half-breed, in or passing through the Territory, and imposes a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment, for a violation of this act; and sec. 2, provides that for the second offence, the fine shall not be less than one hundred dollars; sec. 5, provides that one-half of all such fines shall go to the benefit of Common Schools.

AN ACT *To prevent trespass on School Lands*, approved January 26, 1856, see p. 213, Laws of Second Session.

Sec. 3, provides that any person found guilty of trespass on the School lands shall pay a fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned, or both; and sec. 4, provides that such fines shall inure to the use of Schools, and be paid to the person having charge of the School money in the County.

AN ACT *Regulating the disposal of unclaimed property in certain cases*, approved February 13, 1857; see p. 135, Laws of Third Session.

This act provides that unclaimed personal property, after being held three months in store, shall be advertised, and at the end of three months after publication of such notice, shall be sold, if still unclaimed, the net proceeds to be paid to the County treasurer, to remain on deposit; and by sec. 12, if such proceeds are not claimed within five years, the County treasurer shall [illegible] amount into the School fund of the proper County.

[illegible] *Relating to the observance of the Sabbath, and protection of Religious Worship*, approved February 13, 1857; see p. 141, Laws of Th rd Session.

Sec. 1, makes it unlawful for any person or persons to keep open a shop, store, grocery, trading house, or saloon, or to be present at any dancing, public diversion, show or other public entertainment, or take part in any sport, game or play, on the Sabbath, and for violation of this act, imposes a fine not exceeding ten dollars for each offence, or imprisonment. Sec. 3, imposes a fine, not exceeding fifty dollars, on any person who shall on the Sabbath, by rude or indecent behavior, or in any other way, intentionally disturb any assembly of people met for the worship of God. Sec. 5, appropriates all moneys accruing from such fines to the benefit of Common Schools within the County where the offence is committed.

AN ACT *To adopt and establish a Criminal Code for the Territory of Nebraska*, approved ———, 1858; see p. 41, Laws of Fifth Session.

By this Act the following fines are imposed:

SEC. 41.	For giving or accepting a challenge to fight a duel, not to exceed	$100 00
42.	An accessory, second or aid	100 00
43.	For attempt to produce abortion	1000 00
44.	For mayhem	1000 00
50.	For aggravated assault	1000 00
52.	For false imprisonment	500 00
56.	For arson	500 00
62.	For altering marks or brands	50 00
67.	For altering or removing land marks	100 00
79.	For using public money by officer	1000 00
80.	For issuing bills as money without charter	1000 00
86.	For attempt to bribe public officer, etc	500 00
88.	For oppression by jailor	500 00
91.	For resisting officer	500 00
93.	For rescuing prisoner, etc	1000 00
95.	For escape of prisoner by neglect	200 00
96.	For conveying tools to prisoner	500 00
97.	For rescue of person in custody on civil process	—— —
98.	For aiding in escapes, etc	500 00

SEC. 99.	For aiding escape of prisoner from Sheriff	1000 00
100.	For negligence of Sheriff, etc., etc	500 00
101.	For refusal of sheriff, etc., to arrest	500 00
103.	For conspiracy	1000 00
104.	For intruding into offices	200 00
105.	For embracery	500 00
106.	For common barratry	100 00
107.	For maintenance	100 00
108.	For extortion	200 00
109.	For oppression, omission or malfeasance	200 00
110.	For threatening letters	500 00
111.	For disturbing the peace	50 00
112 and 114.	For unlawful Assemblage	50 00
115.	For rout	70 00
116.	For riot	200 00
117.	For neglect of duty by officer	100 00
118.	For opprobious hand-bills, etc	500 00
119.	For Libel	500 00
120 and 121.	For bigamy	1000 00
122.	For adultery and fornication	200 00
126.	For open indecency, etc	100 00
127.	For selling obscene books	50 00
128.	For keeping common gaming house	100 00
129.	For playing games for money	100 00
130.	For permitting games by Inn-keeper, or neglect of officer	100 00
131.	For obstructing highway	100 00
132.	For selling diseased animal provisions	100 00
133.	For illegal banking	300 00
134.	For defacing advertisements	50 00
135.	For carrying offensive weapons	100 00
136.	For refusing to join *posse comitatus*	10 00
137.	For disinterring dead bodies	500 00
138.	For illegal voting	100 00
139.	For bribery of voters	500 00
140.*	For laboring on Sunday	5 00
142*.	For disturbing peace on Sunday	25 00
143.*	For disturbing religious meetings	50 00
147.	For fraudulent conveyances	1000 00

Sec. 145. provides that the fines collected under the provisions of sections 140, 142 and 143, shall be subject to the control of the Court, and appropriated to the education of any poor orphan chil or children of the proper County.

Sec. 148.	For false representations	1000 00
151.	For using false weights and measures	200 00
152.	For malicious mischief	100 00
153.	For destroying or injuring jail	500 00
154.	For firing woods or prairies	100 00
168.	For common law offences	100 00
207.	For neglect of duty by public officer	100 00
231.	For cutting timber on another's land	100 00
236.	For intermarriage with Negro or Indian	500 00
238.	For refusing to obey order of Court by Sheriff	1000 00
245.	For violation of laws by warehouseman, &c	1000 00
246 and 247.	For false issue and transfer of stock	2000 00

Section 240, provides that all fines and forfeitures accruing by virtue of this act, shall be paid into the County treasury, one-half thereof for the use of the School fund, to be distributed as other School moneys.

AN ACT *To license and regulate the sale of Malt, Spirituous and Vinous Liquors*, etc., approved Nov. 4th, 1858; see p. 256, Laws of Fifth Session.

The first section authorizes the County Commissioners to grant such licenses, upon the payment, by the applicant, to the County Treasurer of a sum not less than twenty-five nor more than five hundred dollars. By section 3, if any person licensed shall give or sell intoxicating drinks to a minor, apprentice or servant, without the consent of the parent, guardian or master, such person shall pay a fine of twenty-five dollars for each offence. Section 4, imposes a fine of not less than fifty dollars on any one thus licensed who shall sell to an Indian. Section 10, imposes a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars on all persons selling without such license. Section 15, confers the powers and duties in this act devolving on County Commissioners, upon the proper authorities of any incorporated city or town. All license fees or fines provided in this act are appropriated for School purposes, and must be paid to the County Treasurer, to be distributed as other School moneys, except that the license fees, in incorporated cities or towns, may be paid to the Treasurer of the City or Town, who shall account for the same.

AN ACT *To regulate the appointment and define the powers and duties of Notaries Public*, approved Nov. 4, 1858; see p. 273, Laws of Fifth Session.

Section 13, imposes a fine of two hundred dollars, to be applied to the School Fund of the County, on each person who has held the office of Notary Public, who does not within thirty days after the expiration of his term of, or removal from office, deposit his official register with the Clerk of the District Court of the County.

AN ACT *To provide a penalty for Assault and Battery*, etc., approved January 13, 1860; see p. 53, Laws of Sixth Session.

Section 1, provides the penalty for assault and battery or of an affray to be not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment; and section 7, appropriates all such fines for School purposes.

AN ACT *To protect Game in the Territory of Nebraska*, approved January 11, 1860; see p. 49, Laws of Sixth Session.

By this act one-half the fines imposed for violations of its provisions are appropriated for School purposes in the County in which collected.

AN ACT *To prevent trespassing on Timber Land*, approved January 13, 1860; see p. 105, Laws of Sixth Session.

Provides, that if any person shall trespass upon the lands of another by cutting timber, etc., etc., shall be fined not less than thirty nor more than one hundred dollars, one-half to be paid into the School Fund.

AN ACT *To provide for the valuation and assessment of Real and Personal Property, and for the levying and collection of taxes, etc.*, approved January 11, 1861: Laws of Seventh Session.

SEC. 66 provides, that if any person shall be guilty of peddling without a license as provided for in section 65, he shall pay a fine of fifty dollars, to be applied to the School fund of the County prosecuting therefor.

NOTE.—By the sixty-first section of the School Law (see page 86,) it is provided that "all fines assessed for the breach of the penal laws of the Territory, and for all forfeitures which may accrue, etc., etc., * * * shall be denominated School funds, the income of which * * * shall be applied to the support of Common Schools;" and the amendment made to the same section, approved January 11, 1861, requires Clerks of District Courts to make reports at the end of each term of Court, and Justices of the Peace and other magistrates to report immediately on imposing a fine, to the County Treasurer and County Clerk, the amounts of fines and names of persons against whom such fines are imposed. All fines must be paid into the County Treasury immediately after collected.

FORMS.

PROCEEDINGS OF MEETINGS.

Form Number 1.

MINUTES OF SUB-DISTRICT MEETING: (See section 2, p. 66).

SUB-DISTRICT No. ...,
..... TOWNSHIP, ... COUNTY, N. T.
....., 18....

At a meeting of the qualified voters of said Sub-district, No. ..., A..... B..... was appointed chairman, and E.. . F...., Secretary.

Whereupon, said voters proceeded to elect, by ballot, one Director for the term of three years, [*at first election say "one for three years, one for the term of two years, and one for the term of one year"*] and upon inspection of the ballots cast at said election, it was found that C..... D..... had received ... votes, H.... G..... had received ... votes, R..... S..... had received ... votes, etc., etc. It was therefore publicly declared that C.... D.... having received the largest number of votes, was duly elected Director for the term of three years, [*and at the first election say "H.... G.... having received the next highest number of votes, was elected Director for the term of two years, and R..... S..... having received the next highest number of votes, was elected Director for the term of one year."*]

....., Chairman.

....., Secretary.

Form No. 2.

MEETINGS OF SUB-DIRECTORS, etc.: (See section 5, p. 67.)

The Directors of Sub-district No. .., ... Township, ... County, N. T., met and were legally qualified as Directors.

Whereupon, A..... B..... was appointed Clerk of said Sub-district.

On motion, etc., (*insert all the proceedings.*)

...., Clerk.

Form No. 3.

MEETING TO ESTABLISH HIGH SCHOOL, (See section 20, p. 73)

..... TOWNSHIP, ... COUNTY, N. T.
....., .. 18...,

At a meeting of the qualified voters of ..... Township, held at the usual place of holding elections for said Township, to determine questions in relation to the establishment of a High School, A.... B....., Chairman of the Board of Education, presided as Chairman, and C..... D....., Clerk of said Board, acted as Secretary of said meeting.

The notice convening said Directors was read by the Secretary,

Whereupon, all necessary questions in relation to the cost and location of the building, amount to be levied, and other provisions necessary for the establishment of such Central or High School, were submitted to said Directors, so convened, for decision by vote. And by majorities of the votes taken upon the several questions submitted to said electors as aforesaid, it was decided,

1st, That one Central or High School for said Township, shall be located on (*here describe the locality*).

2d, That the cost of said building shall not exceed the sum of ..... dollars.

3d. That a tax shall be levied, for the current year, on the taxable property of said Township for said sum of ..... dollars.

4th. That all other necessary provisions, for the establishment of said Central or High School, shall be made by and under the management of the Township Board of Education.

...., Chairman.
...., Clerk.

NOTICES.

Form No. 4.

NOTICE FOR SUB-DISTRICT MEETINGS: (See Sec. 2, page 66.)

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of Sub-district number .. .. Township, ... County, N. T., that the next annual election for Directors in said Sub-district, willbe held at School house No....(*or other convenient public place*) in said Sub-district, at... o'clock, ... M., on the ... day of .. .., 18....

By order of the Directors.

.... Clerk.

Form No. 5.

NOTICE FOR SPECIAL SUB-DISTRICT MEETING: (See Sec. 4, p. 67.)

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of Sub-district No. ..., ... Township, ... County, N. T., that a special School meeting will be held, for the purpose of electing three School Directors, at School house No. ..., (*or other convenient public place*) in said Sub-district, at ... o'clock ... M., on the ... day of .., A. D., 18....

....
....
.... } *Qualified Voters.*

Form No. 6.

NOTICE OF DISMISSAL OF TEACHER: (See Sec. 6, page 67.)

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us that ...., who has been employed, and is now engaged in teaching School No. ..., in Sub-district No. ..., ... Township, ... County, is (*here insert the cause*);

and whereas, we have become satisfied of the truth of said representation: [*or*, Whereas, we have been required by the Board of School Examiners of ..... County, to dismiss ...., now engaged as teacher in Sub-district No. ..., ... Township, ... County, N. T., for the following causes: (*Here insert the causes.*)

Therefore, the said .... is hereby dismissed as Teacher aforesaid.

To ..... Teacher.

....
.... } *Directors.*
....

NOTE.—The notice must be sent to or served on the teacher, and a full entry thereof made on the minutes of the Directors.

Form No. 7.

NOTICE OF REVOCATION OF TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE. (See Sec. 42, p. 82.)

To the Local Directors of Sub-district No. ...,
..... Township, ... County, N. T.

WHEREAS, the Board of School Examiners of said County, on the .. day of ....., 18..., granted a certificate to A.... B....., authorizing him (or her) to teach orthography, &c., and by virtue thereof, he (or she) is now engaged as teacher in said Sub-district.

And whereas, it has been represented, and said Board has become satisfied, that the said A..... B..... is unfit to be retained as such teacher, in consequence of incompetency, (*or neglect, immorality, as the case may be.*)

Therefore, you are hereby notified, that the certificate granted to said A..... B..... is revoked; and you are hereby required to dismiss him (or her) from said employment as teacher.

By order of the Board.

....., 18... ...., Clerk.

Form No. 8.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS OF ASSIGNMENT OF SCHOLARS: (See Sec. 14, p. 71.)

...., 18....

To A..... B....

Teacher of Primary School No. . . :

You are hereby notified that the Board of Education of ..... Township, ... County, N. T., have this day assigned to Sub-district No. ..., the following named scholars:

A.... B.....

C..... D....

&c.

By order of the Board,

...., Clerk.

Form No. 9.

NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF SCHOLARS: (See Sec. 14, p. 71.)

Whereas, it has been represented to the Board of Education of ..... Township, ... County, N. T., that A..... B....., a pupil in School No. ..., Sub-district No. ..., is guilty of disorderly conduct (*or any other sufficient cause*), and the said Board of Education having been satisfied of the truth of said representation, hereby (*authorize the local directors to*) suspend from the privileges of School, the said A..... B....., during the current session thereof.

To ....

By order of the Board of Directors,

...., Clerk.

Form No. 10.

NOTICE OF TRANSFER OF SCHOLARS FROM ONE TOWNSHIP TO ANOTHER: (See Sec. 15, p. 71.)

The Board of Education of ..... Township, and ..... Township, ..., County, N. T., have this ... day of ....., 18.., agreed that the

following named persons residing in ..... Township, shall be transferred to ..... Township for educational purposes, to wit:

A..... B.....
C..... D.....
&c.

By order of said Boards of Education.

...., Clerk, ... Township Board.
...., Clerk, ... Township Board.

NOTE.—This notice should be entered on the minutes of each of the Boards of Education, and should be sent to the teacher of the School to whom the scholars are transferred.

Form No. 11.

NOTICE FOR MEETING IN REFERENCE TO CENTRAL OR HIGH SCHOOLS. (See Sec. 20, p. 73.)

Whereas, in the opinion of the Board of Education of ..... Township, ... County, N. T., it has become desirable to establish one (*or more*) Central or High Schools in said Township, the probable cost of which is estimated at ..... dollars.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to the voters of said Township that the rate of tax estimated for the establishment of such School, is .... mills on the dollar of the last adjusted valuation of all property, taxable for School purposes in said township; and that a meeting of the voters of said Township will be held, at the usual place of holding elections therein, on the ... day of ....., 18..., at ... o'clock, ... M., to decide by vote all questions in relation to the cost and location of said building; the provisions necessary for the establishment of such School, and the amount of tax which may be levied for said purpose.

By order of the Board of Education,
...., Clerk.

...., 18...

Form No. 12.

NOTICE OF EXAMINERS MEETING: (See Sec. 42, p. 81.)

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of School Examiners of ..... County, N. T., will hold meetings for the examination of teachers for said County, at the following places, on the days mentioned:

At School house No. ..., in ..... Township, ..., 18...

At the house of ...., in ..... Township, ..., 18...

At, etc., etc.

Examinations to commence at ... o'clock, ... M. each day.

By order of the Board,

...., Clerk.

CERTIFICATES.

Form No. 13.

CERTIFICATES OF ELECTIONS OF SUB-DITSRICT DIRECTORS: (See section 2, p. 66.)

To A.... B...., Clerk of ..... Township, N. T.:

I, C.... D....., Clerk of Sub-district No. ..., ... Township, ... County, N. T., do certify, that, at a meeting of the qualified voters in said Sub-district, held on the ... day of ....., A. D. 18..., the following named persons were duly elected School Directors, to wit:

E.... F..... to serve for a term of three years.

(*G....H..... to serve for a term of two years, and J.....K ....to serve for a term of one year*).

...., Clerk of Sub-district No. ...

Form No. 14.

TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE FOR PAY: (See section 6, p. 67.)

To A..... B....., Clerk of .....Township, ... County, N. T.:

This is to certify, that in accordance with an agreement, dated the ... day of ..... 18..., by and between C..... D....., teacher and the undersigned as Directors, the said C..... D... has taught a Common School, in Sub-district number ..., of said Township, from the ... day of ..... 18..., to the ... day of ...., 18.., in all ..... days, at the rate of ..... dollars per month, and that there is due him (*or her*) for said services, the sum of ..... dollars.

....
.... } *Directors.*
....

Form No. 15.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSIGNMENT OF SCHOLARS: See section 14, p. 70.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF EDUCATION,
.... Township, ... County, N. T.

This is to certify, that the Board of Education of ..... Township, ... County, N. T., have this ... day of ...., 18.., assigned scholars to the several primary Schools in said Township as follows:

To Sub-District No 1 —

A..... B....,
C.... D.....,
etc.

To Sub-district No. 2 —

E..... F.....,
G.... H.....,
etc.

By order of the Board of Education,
...., Clerk.

Form No. 16.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSESSMENT FOR EXPENSES OF SCHOLARS TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER TOWNSHIP: (See section 15, p. 71)

OFFICE OF BOARD OF EDUCATION,
..... Township, ... County, N. T.,
....., ..., 18...,

To the Clerk of ..... County, N. T.:

It is hereby certified, that the Board of Education of ..... Township have estimated the amount of money necessary to be assessed on the taxable property of said Township, as their share of the amount required to sustain the School in Sub-district No. ..., ... Township, in consequence of a transfer of ... scholars to said Sub-district for educational purposes, is ..... dollars, as follows:

Share of teacher's wages - - - - - - - - $.....
Share of rent, fuel, etc. - - - - - - - - $....

By order of the Board of Education,
...., Chairman.

Attest:
....., Clerk.

Form No. 17.

CERTIFICATES OF ANNUAL ESTIMATES: (See section 21, p. 73.)

OFFICE OF BOARD OF EDUCATION,
..... Township, ... County, N. T.
...., 18...

To the Clerk of .... County, N. T.:

It is hereby certified, that the Board of Education of ..... Township, have estimated the entire amount of money necessary to be assessed on the taxable property of said Township, and expended therein, for School purposes, is .... dollars, to wit:

For (*other purposes than payment of teachers*) - - -	$ .....
For establishment of Central or High School - - -	$ .....
For sustaining teachers in High-School - - - -	$ .....
For prolonging the term of Primary Schools - - -	$ .....
etc., etc., etc. - - - - - -	$ .....

By order of the Board of Education,

Attest: ...., Chairman.

....., Clerk.

NOTE.—These estimates must be recordered in the minutes of the Board at the time they are made. The words "For other purposes than payment of teachers," include all expenses for purchasing School sites, erecting School-houses, for School furniture, apparatus, fuel and contingent expenses, etc.

Form No. 18.

CERTIFICATE OF AMOUNT TO BE ASSESSED ON SUB-DISTRICT FOR PURCHASING A SCHOOL SITE, ETC., THEREIN: (See section 22. p. 74.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF EDUCATION,
..... Township, ... County, N. T.,
...., 18...

It is hereby certified, that the Board of Education of ..... Township, have separately estimated the cost of purchasing a School site and erecting (*or repairing*) a School-house thereon, in Sub-district No. ..., in said ..... Township, and that of said estimate, it is just and equitable, the sum of .... dollars, be assessed on the property of the tax-payers therein, whose names

are (*here insert all their names*) and that the real estate in said Sub-district is described, and known by legal sub-divisions as follows:

(*Map.*)

(*Here draw a map of the real estate, showing the boundary lines of each tract, inserting the number of acres and the owner's name.*)

By order of Board of Education,

Attest: ...., Chairman.

...., Clerk.

Form No. 19.

CERTIFICATE OF TEACHER'S QUALIFICATION: (See sec. 42, p. 82).

OFFICE OF BOARD OF SCHOOL EXAMINERS,

....., ... County, ... 18...

No. .....

We do certify, that A..... B..... has passed a thorough examination by us, and is qualified to teach orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, (*etc., etc.,*) and that he (*or she*) has exhibited satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, and is hereby authorized to teach the above branches in any Common School within this County, for the term of ...., from the date hereof.

By authority of law,

....
....
.... } *Board of School Examiners.*

NOTE.—This certificate may be for two years or any term less.

Form No. 20.

CERTIFICATE OF COUNTY TREASURER OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF TOWNSHIP TREASURER: (See section 28, p. 76)

OFFICE OF TREASURER ..... County, N. T.

...., 18...

To the Clerk of .....County, N. T.:

I do hereby certify, that I have this day settled the semi-annual accounts of A..... B...., Treasurer of .....Township: that I have examined the accounts rendered by him of moneys received, and the amounts paid out for School purposes, as well as the vouchers for such payments, and am satisfied with the correctness thereof.

Dated at my office, in ....., this ... day of ..... 18...

...., County Treasurer.

Form No. 21.

CERTIFICATE BY TERRITORIAL TREASURER OF AMOUNT APPORTIONED, (See section 34, p. 78.)

OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL TREASURER,
OMAHA, N. T., ..., 18...

No. ....

To the County Treasurer of .... County, N. T.:

This is to certify that, by the apportionment of the Common School funds of this Territory, according to the enumeration and returns, made to this office, by the Territorial Commissioner of Common Schools, the amount apportioned to ..... County, is the sum of ..... dollars, as follows, to wit:

From Territorial School fund - - - - - - $ .....
" Lands granted to the Territory without special purpose - $ .....
etc., etc., etc.,

$.....

A..... B....., Territorial Treasurer.

Form No. 22.

CERTIFICATE OF APPORTIONMENT BY COUNTY CLERK. (See section 34, page 78.)

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK,
..... COUNTY, N. T.

This is to certify, that by the apportionment of the Common School fund, according to the enumeration and returns made to this office, the several School Districts of this County are respectively entitled to receive the several sums of money set forth in the following tabular statement, to wit:

Name of Township.	No. of Sub-dist's	Number of Youth.			FUNDS APPORTIONED.									Total amount to each Township.
		Ms	Fs	Total.	Terr. School Funds	School Lands.	Fines and forfeitures.	License fees	Prolonging Primary Schools.	Establishing High Schools.	Sustaining teachers in H. Schools.	Special tax on Sub-district.	Other Sch'l Funds.	
					$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts
OMAHA CITY.	...	240	260	500	500 00	.....	50 00	250 00	.....	800 00	400 00	.....	.....	2000 00
OMAHA TP.	5	100	134	234	234 00	.....	23 40	117 00	.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	574 40
MCCARDLES TP.	3	35	53	88	88 00	.....	8 80	44 00	93 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	233 80
ELK HORN TP.	3	...	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHICAGO TP.	..	...	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS.	11	375	447	822	822 00	.....	82 20	411 00	93 00	800 00	400 00	200 00	.....	2808 20

A.... B.....,
County Clerk.

NOTE.—A copy of this certificate must be sent to each Township treasurer and clerk, and treasurer and recorder of each incorporated city of the Countyt

ORDERS.

Form No. 23.

ORDER OF BOARD OF EDUCATION TO LOCAL DIRECTORS TO ENTER INTO CONTRACT. (See section 7, p. 68.)

OFFICE OF BOARD OF EDUCATION, ... TOWNSHIP,
.... COUNTY, N. T., ..., 18..

At a meeting of the Board of Education in ..... Township, ... County, N. T., on the ..... day of ....., 18..., it was, on motion, ordered that the local Directors of Sub-district No. ... be, and are hereby, authorized to enter into contract with A..... B....., for (*here state the object of the contract proposed,*) at a cost not to exceed ..... dollars.

Attest: ...., Chairman.

...., Township Clerk.

Form No. 24.

ORDER ON TOWNSHIP TREASURER ON ACCOUNT OF SCHOLARS TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER TOWNSHIP. (See section 15, p. 71.)

OFFICE OF BOARD OF EDUCATION, ... TOWNSHIP,
..... County, ..., 18...

To ...., Treasurer of ..... Township:

Pay to the order of A..... B....., Treasurer of ..... Township, ... County, N. T., ... dollars, being amount due that Township on account of ..... scholars transferred thereto for educational purposes.

By order of the Board of Education.

Attest: ...., Clerk. ...., Chairman.

Form No. 25.

TOWNSHIP CLERK'S ORDER ON TOWNSHIP TREASURER. (See section 23, p. 74, and section 27, p. 66.)

OFFICE OF TOWNSHIP CLERK, ... TOWNSHIP,
..... COUNTY, ..., 18...

No. ....

To the Treasurer of ..... Township, ... County, N. T.

Pay to the order of A..... B....., ... dollars, for ..... cords of wood furnished for School house No. ..., *(or on contract for erecting School-house, compensation to Township Treasurer, or whatever the demand may be.)*

By order of the Board of Education.

...., Township Clerk.

Form No. 26.

ORDER ON TOWNSHIP TREASURER FOR TEACHER'S PAY.—(See section 23, page 74.)

OFFICE OF CLERK OF ..... TOWNSHIP, NO. ...
..... COUNTY, N. T., ..., ... 18...

No. .....

Treasurer of ..... Township, ... County, N. T.

Pay to the order of A..... B....., ... dollars, for services as teacher in Sub-district No. ..., of said Township, from the ..... day of ....., 18..., to the ..... day of ....., 18..., in all, ... days, at the rate of ..... per .....

$.....

....,
Township Clerk.

Form No. 27.

ORDER OF TERRITORIAL TREASURER ON COUNTY TREASURER FOR BALANCE IN HIS HANDS: (See Sec. 34, p. 78.)

OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL TREASURER,
OMAHA, N. T., ..., 18..

No. .....

To the Treasurer, of ..... County, N. T.:

Pay ....., ...dollars, being the balance of School funds in your hands, after deducting the amount which your County is entitled to retain, under the apportionment made by this Department, according to the laws of this Territory.

...., Territorial Treasurer.

Form No. 28.

COUNTY CLERK'S ORDER ON COUNTY TREASURER FOR TOWNSHIP APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUNDS: (See Sec. 34, p. 79.)

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK,
... ., 18...

No. .....

To the Treasurer of ..... County, N. T.:

Pay to the order of A..... B....., Treasurer of ..... Township, the sum of ..... dollars, on account of apportionment of School funds, to said Township, for the School year commencing October 1st, 186...

...., County Clerk.

Form No. 29.

ORDER OF COUNTY CLERK ON COUNTY TREASURER FOR EXAMINER'S PAY. (See section 43, p. 82.)

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, ... COUNTY, N. T.,

No. .....

....., ..., 18...

To the Treasurer of ..... County, N. T.

Pay to the order of A..... B....., ... dollars, for services rendered as one of the Board of School Examiners of this County.

$..... ...

...., County Clerk.

APPOINTMENTS.

Form No. 30.

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR: (See Sec. 3, p. 66.)

OFFICE OF CLERK OF ....., TOWNSHIP,
..... County, ..., 186...

Whereas, A.... B...., one of the Directors in Sub-district No. ..., ... Township, ... County, N. T., did, on the ... day of ....., A. D., 18..., resign, *(die, remove from the district, refuse to serve, etc.,)* whereby the said office of Director became vacant.

Now, therefore, I do appoint C..... D.... Director, in said Sub-district, to fill said vacancy, and to hold his office during the unexpired term of the above named A.... B.....

...., Township Clerk.

Form No. 31.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING MANAGER: (See Sec. 12, p. 70.)

OFFICE OF BOARD OF EDUCATION,
..... Township, ... County, N. T.
....., ..., 18..

This is to certify, that the Board of Education of ..... Township, ... County, deeming it necessary that an Acting Manager of Schools be appointed for said Township, have this .. day of ....., 18..., appointed A.... B...., authorizing and empowering him to perform the following duties:

1st. To (*here insert the duties to be performed.*)

And for said services well and faithfully performed, the said A..... B... shall be entitled to receive .... dollars per .....

By order of the Board.

...., ..., Clerk.

Form No. 32.

APPOINTMENT OF LIBRARIAN, (See section 16, p. 71.)

OFFICE OF BOARD OF EDUCATION,
.... Township, ... County, N. T. ...., 18....

This is to certify, that the Board of Education of ..... Township, has this ... day of ....., A. D. 18..., appointed (*or authorized the Directors to appoint*) D..... B...., to act as Librarian, and take charge of the School apparatus in Sub-district No. ..., of said Township, for the term of ... year.

By order of the Board.

....., Clerk.

Form No. 33.

APPOINTMENT OF SCHOOL EXAMINERS, (See section 41, p. 81).

OFFICE OF PROBATE JUDGE,
....., ... County, N. T., ..., 18...

Being satisfied that S..... B...., C.... D...., and E.... F....., residents in this County, are competent to act as the members of the Board of School Examiners, under the "Act providing for the better regulation of Schools in Nebraska," approved Nov. 4th, 1858, I, by virtue of the authority vested, in me, do hereby appoint the said S..... B...., C..... D.... and E..... F....., the "County Board of School Examiners" for ..... County, for the term of two years from the date hereof, and until their successors are duly appointed.

...., Probate Judge.

OATHS OR AFFIRMATIONS.

Form No. 34.

OATH OF DIRECTOR: (See section 3, p. 66.)

I, A...., B....., do solemnly swear (*or affirm*) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, the Organic Act and laws of the Territory of Nebraska, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of School Director in and for Sub-district number ..., ... township, ... County, N. T. according to law, and the best of my ability.

A..... B.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Director in said Sub-district, by the above named A..... B....., this ... day of ...., A. D. 18...

C..... D..... Director.

Form No. 35.

ACCOUNT AND OATH OF EXAMINER, (See section 43, p. 82.)

..... County, N. T.

To S..... B.... Dr.

For ... days' services rendered as one of the Board of School Examiners of said County, $ ....

...., 18....

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, }
..... County. } ss.

S.... B..... being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say, that he has rendered ... days' service in the performance of his official duties as a member of the "Board of School Examiners" for said County, and that the above sum of ..... dollars is justly due him for the same.

S.... B....

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this ... day of ..... A. D. 18...

....., County Clerk.

RECEIPTS.

Form No. 36.

RECEIPT OF INCOMING TO RETIRING TREASURER: (See section 28, p. 76.)

Received ...., 18..., of D..... B...., late Treasurer of ..... Township, ... County, N. T., the following moneys and School property, to-wit:

In money the sum of ..... dollars, being part and parcel of the .... fund.

Also, orders redeemed since last settlement, numbered ..., ..., ... and ...., amounting in all to the sum of .... dollars.

Also, the following books and papers:

(Here describe separately these articles, and all other School property received.)

C.... D..... Township Treasurer.

Form Number 37.

RECEIPT OF TOWNSHIP TREASURER TO COUNTY CLERK: (See section 34, p. 79.)

Received, ..., 18..., of D..... B....., County Clerk of ..... County, N. T., order No. ..., drawn by him in my favor, on the County Treasurer of said County for the sum of ..... dollars, being on account of money apportioned out of the School funds of said County to .... Township, for the the year, commencing October 1st, 18...

...., Township Clerk.

AGREEMENTS, DEEDS, LEASES.

Form No. 38.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN DIRECTORS AND TEACHER: (See section 6, p. 67.)

This memorandum of agreement, made this ... day of ....., A. D. 18..., between E.... B...., a School teacher, of the one part, and C.... D...., E..... F.... and G.... H...., as School Directors of Sub-district No. ..., ... Township, ... County, N. T., of the other part:

WITNESSETH, That the said E..... B..... agrees to teach the public School No. ..., of said Sub-district for the term of ....., commencing on the ... day of ..., 18..., in accordance with law and the rules and the regulations prescribed by the Township Board of Education, for the sum of ..... dollars per ...., and that for said services properly rendered, said C.... D....., E..... F..... and G..... H....., as Directors as aforesaid, are then and there to certify in favor of said E.... B.... for the amount of wages due him (*or her*) as ascertained by this article of agreement.

Provided, that in case the said E.. ... B....., for cause, shall be dismissed as teacher of Common Schools, by the "County Board of School Examiners," or the Township Board of Education, then this agreement shall cease, and from thenceforth have no force or effect.

In presence of

....
....

E..... B....., *Teacher*.

C..... D.....
E..... F.....
G..... H.....
} *Directors*.

Form No. 39.

CONTRACTS: (See section 7, p. 67.)

This memorandum of agreement, made this day of ...., 18... between D..... B.... of the one part, and G..... H....., I.... K..... and L..... M....., as School Directors of Sub-district No. ..., ... Township, County N. T., of the other part:

WITNESSETH, that the said D..... B ... agrees (*Here set forth the work to be done, fuel to be furnished, repairs to be made, etc., etc., and the price*) and said G..... H....., I..... K..... and L..... M, as Directors aforesaid, agree to certify in favor of said D..... B..... for the sum of money which may be due him upon his performance of his agreements aforesaid.

Witness our hands, the day and year first above written.

In presence of

....
... .

.... *Party of first part*

....
....
.... } *Directors, parties of second part.*

NOTE.—A copy of all contracts must be furnished to the Clerk of the Township Board of Education.

Form No. 40.

DEED BY BOARD OF EDUCATION: (See section 10, p. 69).

THIS INDENTURE, made the ... day of ...., A. D. 18..., between the Township Board of Education of ..... township, ... County, Nebraska Territory, parties of the first part, and K..... L.... of the County of ....., N. T., party of second part:

WITNESSETH, that the said parties of the first part, in consideration of the sum of ..... dollars to them paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have bargained and sold, and by these presents do grant and convey to the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever, the following described premises, to wit: (*Here insert a full description of the property conveyed*), with the appurtenances; and all the estate, title and interest of the said Township in the above described premises. And the said parties of the first part do hereby covenant and agree with the said party of the second part, that they were in their corporate capacity invested with a complete title to the above described premises, and that they have the right to bargain, sell and convey the same; and the said parties of the first part do hereby bind themselves and their successors in office to warrant and forever defend the above granted premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns.

In witness whereof, the said parties of the first part have hereunto caused the seal of said township to be affixed, and these presents to be signed by the Chairman and Clerk of said Board of Education parties of the first part, the day and year first above written.

In presence of

....
....
Witnesses.

D..... E...., *Chairman.*
G..... H...., *Clerk.* { L.S. }
Of the Board of Education of
... Township, ... County, N. T.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
County of .... }

On this ... day of ....., A. D., 18.., before me a ..... in and for said County, personally appeared D.... E ....., Chairman, and G..... H...., Clerk of the Board of Education, of ..... township, to me well known to be the identical persons, who signed the above instrument as grantors, and acknowledged the same to be the voluntary act and deed of the said Board of Education, as well as their own voluntary act and deed as such Chairman and Clerk; and further I certify that I know the said D..... E..... and G.... H.... to be the Chairman and Clerk of said Board of Education.

{ SEAL } .....

Form No. 41.

DEED TO BOARD OF EDUCATION: (See section 10, p. 69).

THIS INDENTURE, made this ... day of .... A. D. 18..., between G..... H.... and I.... H....., his wife, of ..... County and Territory of Nebraska, parties of the first part, and L.... M....., O..... P..... and Q..... V...., as the Township Board of Education of .... township, ... County, Territory of Nebraska, and their successors in office, parties of the second part;

WITNESSETH, that the said parties of the first part, in consideration of the sum of .... dollars to them paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have bargained and sold, and by these presents do grant, sell and convey unto the said parties of the second part, their successors and assigns forever, the following described premises, situated in .... township, ... County, Nebraska Territory, to wit: (*Here insert a full description of the property*), with the appurtenances; and all the estate, right, title and interest of the said parties of the first part. And the said parties of the first part do hereby covenant and agree with the said parties of the second part, their successors and assigns, that at the time of the delivery hereof, they, the said parties of the first part, were the lawful owners of the premises above granted, and that they had the right to sell and convey the same. And the said parties of the first part do hereby bind themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, to warrant and forever defend the above granted premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the parties of the second part, their successors and assigns. And the said I..... H....., wife of said G..... H....., hereby relinquishes all, and all right of dower in the said premises.

In witness whereof said parties of the first part, have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

In presence of G.... H....., { L.S. }
.... I.... K...., { L.S. }
....

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
County of ..... }

On this ... day of ....., 18..., before me a ..... within and for said County, personally appeared G..... H..... and I..... K....., to me well known to be the identical persons, whose names are affixed to the above instrument as grantors, and severally acknowledged the same to be their voluntary act and deed; and the said I..... H..... wife of the said G.... H....., being at the same time, examined by me, separate and apart from her said husband, declared that she voluntary signed, sealed and acknowledged the same, without any coercion on the part of her said husband, and that she is still satisfied therewith.

{ SEAL } .....

NOTE.—Too much care cannot be taken in the investigation of titles to property; and no School-house should be erected until a satisfactory title is obtained.

Form No. 42.

LEASE: (See section 12, p. 70.)

THIS INDENTURE, made this ... day of ....., A. D. 18.., between G..... H.... of the County of .....in the Territory of Nebraska, of the first part, and the Township Board of Education of .... township, ... County, Nebraska Territory, of the second part:

WITNESSETH, that the said party of the first part, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, has demised, granted and leased, and by these presents doth demise, grant and lease, unto the said parties of the second part, their successors and assigns, all that certain (*Here describe the premises*), with all the appurtenances and privileges thereto belonging, to have and to hold the said demised premises with the appurtenances, for and during the term of ....., from the ... day of ...., 18..; and the said parties of the second part, for themselves, their successors and assigns, do hereby agree to pay the said party of the first part, for the use of said premises, the annual rent of ..... dollars, in quarter yearly payments, to wit: .... dollars on the ... day of ....., ... and .... respectively.

In witness whereof said party of the first, and said parties of the second part, by their Chairman and Clerk, have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

In presence of G..... H....., { L. S. }
...., *Chairman*, { L. S. }
...., *Clerk*,
Of Board of Education of
..... Township .... County.

TERTITORY OF NEBRASKA, }
County of .... } ss.

On this ... day of ....., A. D. 18..., before me a ..... in and for said County, personally appeared G.... H...., grantor in the above instrument, and acknowledged the same to be his voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

{ SEAL } .....

NOTE.—If the lease be for one year or more, it must be acknowledged before a competent officer and recorded. If for a less term this formality may be omitted. In all cases duplicates should be made, one to be filed with the Township Treasurer, and the other to be given to the grantor.

Form No. 43.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN BOARDS OF EDUCATION FOR TRANSFER OF TERRITORY. (See section 30, p. 77.)

This memorandum of an agreement made this ... day of ....., A. D. 18..., between the Board of Education of ..... City, and the Board of Education of .... Township, in ...., County, and Territory of Nebraska,

WITNESSETH, that the said contracting parties, by virtue of the power and authority given to them by the thirtieth section of "An Act providing for the better regulation of Schools in Nebraska," approved November 4, 1858, do hereby mutually agree, and each of said parties for themselves and their successors in office, hereby agree, that (*here describe the territory to be transferred, if possible by legal sub-divisions,*) being now part of the territory annexed to said ..... City for School purposes, shall be, and is hereby, transferred to, and made part of, the School District of said .... Township for School purposes, and shall be and remain as such, from the date hereof, until otherwise mutually agreed and determined by the said contracting parties or their successors in office.

In witness whereof, we have caused these presents to be signed by the respective chairman and clerk of said respective Boards of Education, the day and year first above written.

In presence of— ...., Chairman,
...., Clerk,
.... Of Board of Education of .... City,
...., Chairman,
...., Clerk,
Of Board of Education of .... Township.

BONDS.

Form No. 44.

BOND OF TOWNSHIP TREASURER: (See section 9, p. 69; section 26, p. 75; section 32, p. 78.)

KNOW all men by these presents, that we, D..... B....., as principal, and C.... B..... and E..... F...., as sureties, all of ..... County, Nebraska Territory, are held and firmly bound to the Territory of Nebraska, in the sum of .... dollars, for which payment, we, jointly and severally, bind ourselves, our and each of our heirs and legal representatives, firmly by these presents.

Dated, this ... day of ....., A. D., 18...

Whereas, the said D..... B.... was, on the ... day of ...., 18..., duly elected by the Board of Education of ..... township, Treasurer of said township, for the term of .....

Now, the condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above bounden, D.... B...., as Treasurer of said township, shall faithfully disburse and pay over, according to law, all such School and other funds, and moneys, which shall from time to time come into his hands for School purposes, and shall at the end of his term, promptly deliver to his successor all books and papers and moneys, remaining in his hands, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force.

D.... B ....., *Principal.*

In presence of

C..... D.....
E.... F..... } *Sureties.*

....
....

NOTE.—This form can easily be altered to apply to City Treasurer's bond as provided for in section 32, or Township Clerk, as provided for in section 9. Township Clerks' bonds must be filed with the County Clerk, after being approved by the Board of Education.

Form No. 45.

BOND OF LIBRARIAN: (See section 16, p. 71.)

Know all men by these presents, that we, D..... B....., as principal, and C..... D..... and E..... F....., as sureties, of .... County, Nebraska Ter-

ritory, are held and firmly bound to the Territory of Nebraska, in the sum of ..... dollars, for the payment of which we, jointly and severally, bind ourselves, our and each of our heirs and legal representatives, firmly by these presents.

Dated, this .... day of ...., A. D., 18...

Whereas, the Board of Education of ..... township, ... County, N. T., on the ... day of ....., 18..., did appoint and authorize said D.... B..... to act as Librarian and take charge of the School apparatus in Sub-district number ... of said township, for the term of ..... from the date thereof.

Now, the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden D.... B...., shall faithfully discharge his duties as such Librarian, and at the end of his term, promptly deliver to his successor all books, apparatus and other property remaining in his hands, belonging to said Sub-district No. ..., then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force.

D....., B...., *Principal.*

In presence of

C .... D..... } *Sureties.*
E..... F..... }

....
....

Form No. 46.

BOND TO SECURE FINE: (See section 34, page 79.)

Know all men by these presents, that we, D..... B...., as principal, and C..... D.... and E.... F....as sureties, all of ..... County, Nebraska Territory, are held and firmly bound unto the Territory of Nebraska, in the sum of ..... dollars, for which payment we, jointly and severally, bind ourselves, our and each of our heirs and legal representatives, firmly to these presents.

Dated this ... day of ...., A. D., 18...

Whereas, by the judgment of the District Court, within and for ..... County, on the ... day of ....., 18..., a fine of ..... dollars was, according to law, imposed and assessed on the said D..... B...., which said fine is by law appropriated for School purposes, and still remains due and unpaid by the said D.... B.....

Now, the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden D..... B....., C..... D..... and E..... F....., their heirs or legal representatives, or either of them, shall, on or before the ... day of ...., A. D., 18.., pay, or cause to be paid unto the Territory of

Nebraska, or its assigns, the said sum of ..... dollars, and shall semi-annually pay the interest arising thereon, to the County Treasurer of .... County, at the rate of ten per centum per annum, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and reman in full force.

In presence of

D..... B....
C..... D....
E..... F....

NOTE.—This bond may be taken for five years' time, or any period of time less than five years, and it must be approved by the Clerk and Probate Judge.

REPORTS.

Form No. 47.

REPORT OF SCHOOL VISIT: (See section 6, page 67.)

The undersigned, School Directors in Sub-district No. ..., ... township, ... County, N. T., in company with A.... B.... and C.. ... D....., who were invited for the purpose, have this ... day of ....., 18..., visited the School No. ..., (*or Schools No. ..., taught by* ....., *and No. ..., taught by* .....) taught by F..... G....., and the following was the result of our examination and visit:

We find (*here set forth the opinions, examinations, observations, etc., noting the general character of the School for neatness, attention to studies, proficiency, department, etc.*)

....
....
.... } *Directors.*

....
.... } *Visitors.*

Form No. 48.

REPORT OF CONTRACTS TO BOARD OF EDUCATION: (See Sec. 7, page 68.)

....., ..., 18...

To the Board of Education,

..... Township, ... County, N. T.:

We hereby report the following contracts, which have been entered into by the Directors of Sub-district No. ..., of said township since (*here insert date of last report.*)

(*Here insert copies of all contracts entered into since last report, and such other matters of interest connected therewith as may be deemed important.*)

....
....
.... } *Directors.*

Form No. 49.

ENUMERATION OF YOUTH. (See section 8, p. 68.)

Enumeration of the unmarried white youth between the ages of five and twenty-one years residing in Sub-district No. ..., ... Township, ... County, N. T., on the ... day of ...., 18...:

Names of Parents or Guardian.	Names of Youth.	Ages. Males	Ages. Females	Total No. of youth in each family.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Remarks.
JOHN DOE,	JOHN DOE, JR.,	9						
	THOMAS DOE,	14						Blind,
	MARY DOE,		7					
	NELLIE DOE,		9	4	S. E. ¼ 10	13 N.	17 E.	
RICHARD ROE,	WILLIAM ROE,	13						Idiotic,
Guardian,	MINNIE ELLIOT,		13	2	N. W. ¼ 12	13 N.	17 E.	
JOHN SMITH,	ROBERT SMITH,	9						Crippled.
	SUSAN E. SMITH,		11					
	JOSEPH R. SMITH,	10		3	N. E. ¼ 24	13 N.	16 E.	
TOTALS,		5	4	9				

We hereby certify that the above is a correct list of the white youth residing in Sub-district No. .., ... Township, ... County, N. T., on the ... day of ...., 18...

....
....
.... } *Directors.*

NOTE.—The enumeration should be taken in the lowest numbered section first, and then through according to the section numbers.

One copy must be furnished to the Township clerk.

Form No. 50.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS TO BOARD OF EDUCATION: (See section 8, p. 68).

....., ..., 18...

To ....., Clerk of Board of Education:

Annual report of Directors of Sub-district No. ..., ... Township, ... County, N. T., for the School year ending September 30th, 18...:

Number of School-houses, Stone, ... Condition ..... Value $....

Number of School houses, Brick, ...	Condition	Vaiue $.....	
" " Frame, ...	"	"	
" " Log, ...	"	"	
Number of acres in School-house sites.....	"	"	
Number of volumes in Library	"	"	
Value of School furniture	"	"	
" " apparatus	"	"	

AMOUNT EXPENDED DURING THE PAST YEAR.

For teachers' salaries, Males, - - -	$.....	
" " Females, - - -	.....	total $.....
School-house sites - - - - -		....
Erecting School-houses - - - -		....
Repairs to School-houses - - - -		....
Fuel - - - - - -		....
Books for Library - - - -		.....
Furniture - - - - -		.....
School apparatus - - - -		.....
Liabilities incurred - - - -		.....
Contingencies - - - -		....
Total - - - - -		.....

EXPENDITURES NECESSARY FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

For teachers' salaries, Males, - - -	$.....	
" " Females - - -	.....	total $.....
School-house sites - - - - -		....
Erecting School-houses - - - -		....
Repairs to School-houses - - - -		.....
Fuel - - - - - -		.....
Books for Libraries - - - -		.....
School furniture - - - -		....
School apparatus - - - -		.....
Contingencies - - - -		.....
Total - - - - -		....

We certify the above report to be correct.

....
....
.... } *Directors.*

NOTE.—To the above statement the Directors will add remarks upon any matters of interest connected with the Schools in their Sub-districts.

Form No. 51.

REPORT OF ENUMERATION OF YOUTH BY TOWNSHIP CLERK.

(See section 8, p. 68.)

Annual report of the enumeration of white youth between the ages of five and twenty-one years residing in the several Sub-districts in ..... Township, ... County, N. T., taken, and returned to the undersigned, by the local Directors thereof:

Number of Sub-district,	Number of youth residing in each Sub-district.			Date of Enumeration.	Date of Report.	Remarks.
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.			
Number 1,	19	23	42	Sept. 18, 1680	Oct. 8, 1860,	Two blind.
" 2,	27	24	51	"	"	
" 3,	15	11	26	21,	Sept, 28,	One idiot.
" 4,	12	19	31	"	"	One deaf and dumb
" 5,	25	30	55	"	"	
Total,	98	107	206			

I hereby certify that the above is a correct abstract of the returns now on file in my office. ...., Township Clerk.

....., ..., 18...

Form No. 52

TEACHER'S REGISTER. (See page 72.)

Register of daily attendance of pupils, their progress and deportment, in School No. ..., Sub-district No. ..., ... Township, for the month of ....., 18...:

Names of Pupils.	Ages.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.	Progress.	Deportment.
Males:																																			
A..... B.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	½	1	1	1	..	..	½	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	20	Very good.	Good.
C..... G.....	10	..	1	1	½	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	½	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	Middling.	Very good.
E ..... F	15	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	12	Very poor.	Middling.
H..... I.....	15	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	16	Not good.	Very bad.
Females:																																			
M..... B.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	23	Very good.	Very good.
N..... L	9	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	½	1	½	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	13	Very poor.	Very good.
K.. ... P.....	13	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	17	Good.	Bad.
S..... M.....	17	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	17	Middling.	Middling.

I hereby certify that the above report is correct. ...., Teacher.

NOTE.—At the end of the month the teacher must add the above certificate, and immediately deliver the register to the Township clerk. The teacher must keep a duplicate for his own use in making up his report at the end of the term. The Township clerk should file the register, for the inspection of the patrons of the School, and at the end of the School term neatly stitch together the registers of each School in the Township, to be kept as permanent School records.

Form No. 53.

TEACHER'S GENERAL REGISTER. (See page 72.)

General register of School No. ..., in Sub-district No. ..., ... Township, ... County, for the term commencing ....., 18..., and ending ....., 18...:

Number.	Names of Pupils.	Ages. Males.	Ages. Females.	Date when Pupil entered School.	Number of days attendance during term.	Alphabet,	Orthography.	Reading,	Penmanship,	Arithmetic,	Geography,	Composition,	Rhetoric,	Grammar,	Algebra,	Geometry,	Surveying,	History,	Philosophy,	Chemistry,		
						BRANCHES STUDIED.																
1	A..... B.....	6	.....	October 18, 18..	63	X	X	X	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	C..... E.....	14	.....	"	58	....	....	X	X	X	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	G..... H.....	.....	12	"	59	....	....	....	X	....	X	....	....	....	....	....	....	X	....	....	....	....
4	....	.....	11	October 25, 18..	52	....	X	X	....	X	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

I hereby certify that the above report is correct. ...., Teacher.

NOTE.—This general register should be prepared at the commencement of the term, and the pupils names entered upon it when they first enter the School, together with the date thereof; and at the proper time, with a X, note the particular studies in which he or she is engaged, &c. At the end of the term, the number of days each pupil shall have attended during the whole term must be entered in the proper column The register will then be delivered to the Township clerk, who shall file it as a permanent School record.

Form No. 54.

TEACHER'S TERM REPORT TO TOWNSHIP CLERK: (See section 17, p. 72).

....., ..., ..., 18...

Teacher's report of High (*or, Primary*) School No. ..., in Sub-district No. ..., ... Township, ... County, N. T., for the term commencing ....., 18..., and ending ... ., 18...

No. of scholars admitted during the term—Males .. ...
Females ..... total .....

Average daily attendance—Males - - .....
Females - - ..... total ....

No. of days School has been in session - - - .....

BRANCHES OF STUDY TAUGHT, AND NO. OF SCHOLARS IN EACH.

Subject of Study.	No. of scholars	Names of Authors.	Subject of Study.	No. of scholars	Names of Authors.
Alphabet.	....	.....	Book Keeping.	....	.....
Orthography.	....	.....	Geography.	....	.....
Reading.	....	.....	Physical Geography.	...	.....
Penmanship.	....	.....	Modern History.	....	.....
English Grammar.	....	.....	Ancient History.	....	.....
Composition.	....	.....	Natural History.	....	.....
Declamation.	....	.....	Natural Philosophy.	....	.....
Rhetoric.	....	.....	Mental Philosophy.	....	.....
Vocal Music.	....	.....	Moral Philosopy.	....	.....
Mental Arithmetic.	....	.....	Chemistry.	....	.....
Written Arithmetic.	....	.....	Physiology.	....	.....
Algebra.	....	.....	Geology.	....	.....
Geometry.	....	.....	Latin.	....	.....
Drawing.	....	.....	Greek.	....	.....
Surveying.	....	.....	German.	....	.....
Astronomy.	....	.....	French.	....	.....
etc.	....	.....	etc.	....	.....

I certify the above to be correct.

....., *Teacher.*

NOTE.—In addition to the above reports the teacher may add any remarks relative to his or her method for School government, or other matters of interest in connection with the School.

For the large Districts, and in Cities and incorporated Villages, I would recommend the Directors to procure a set of the School records published by Ivison & Phinney, of New York, as being a complete system, and well adapted to show at a glance the condition of the School at any time and the progress made by any pupil or class, and from which the reports required by law, can be easily made up. The volumes being bound in durable forms, are much cheaper than any set of School records can be got up in this Territory at present. The following is a description of them:

I.—THE ALPHABETICAL REGISTER

Is to a series of School Records what the Ledger is to a set of Account Books—as in it are posted from time to time the contents of several of the minor books, so as to make a permanent record of the name, age, parentage, etc., of every child admitted to the school, the class entered, the progress from class to class, date of discharge, time at school, etc.

The Alphabetical Register therefore presents a condensed scholastic history of every pupil who has attended the school, and hence becomes exceedingly valuable to the Teacher and School Officer, as a volume of reference.

The names, etc., should be copied very neatly from the Rough Register at least once a month, and promotions recorded as soon as made. In noting the date of entering a class, whether by admission or promotion, it is best expressed in the form of a fraction—the number of the month forming the numerator, and the year the denominator—as January, 1859, expressed by $\frac{1}{59}$, January being the first month of the year; September, 1860, expressed by $\frac{9}{60}$, September being the 9th month of the year, etc.

II.—THE ROUGH REGISTER, OR ADMISSION BOOK,

As its name indicates, is for every-day use. The names, etc., of the applicants being written at the time and in the order of their application. This book corresponds in its divisions and ruling with the Alphabetical Register, that the transfer of the entries can be made with facility.

III.—THE DISCHARGE BOOK

Is used for entering the names of those pupils who leave the school, also noting the time, and the several classes to which they were then attached; the difference of classes between the Admission and Discharge, as shown by the Alphabetical Register, will denote the progress of the pupil while belonging to the school.

IV.—THE DAILY ATTENDANCE AND WEEKLY REPORT BOOK.

This book is intended for recording the total number of pupils present at each school session.

It is so arranged as to exhibit the daily attendance, and the average daily attendance for each week. On the opposite page is a blank weekly report to the school officers, to show the number of pupils on Register at the commencement of the week, the number admitted and the number discharged during the week, the number on Register at the end of the week, together with the average daily attendance for the same time.

In order to find the average daily attendance, add the morning and afternoon's attendance of each day together, and place the sum under the head of total: at the end of the week add these several totals together, and divide by the *number* of sessions held during the week—the quotient will be the average daily attendance. In filling up the blank report, first put in its proper place the number on Register at the commencement of the week, then refer to the Rough Register, and note how many have been admitted during the week, which number place under the Register number, and add to it, then refer to the Discharge book for the number discharged, which put in its proper place, and subtract from the sum above—the remainder will be the total on Register at the end of the week; then fill the blanks for the average daily attendance and teacher's signature.

V.—RECITATION RECORD OR CLASS BOOK,

Is to contain the names of the members of a *class*, and in its ruled divisions the characters or marks used by the teacher to designate the proficiency of each in their several studies. The characters at the head of the page are similar to those used in the Diary.

In the use of this book almost every teacher differs; but to those who use the Diary, the following has been found very efficient: At the end of the session or day, write in the head-lines of the columns the names of the studies recited during that time, in the order in which they stand in the Diary; then call the names of the pupils, each giving his characters in the same order. At the end of the month the characters may all be summed up and the pupils arranged accordingly, the one having the highest number being placed first, etc.

VI.—ROLL BOOK

Is intended to note the punctuality and attendance of each pupil belonging to a class. In marking, let / denote present in the morning, and \ present in the afternoon. Consequently, present all day will be marked thus, X. Then let ○ represent late, and X with the circle over it will be late in the morning, and X with the circle under it will be late in the afternoon.

At the expiration of the calendar month, the number of days each pupil has attended during that time should be summed up, and carried to the Alphabetical List of pupils taught.

VII.—DIARY.

This book exhibits to the teacher and parent the dilligence or negligence of the pupil; it therefore often incites to increased effort on the part of the pupil to gain the meritorious marks. Hence it is considered by many teachers an invaluable auxiliary in their arduous profession. The Diary should be in the possession of the teacher during the week, and all marks should be entered by him. As the characters for any one day will be in a horizontal line, by causing the pupil to call his marks in the order in which the studies are printed, the teacher can very rapidly mark the diaries of a class of thirty or forty pupils.

VIII.—THE ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PUPILS

Is intended to faciliate the preparation of an accurate report of the number of months each pupil has been taught. This book should be posted every month from the several Roll Books, by putting in the column of that month, opposite the name of the pupil, the number of days he has attended.

IX.—COMMON SCHOOL REGISTER

Will take the place of part of Form No. 52, the columns of progress and Deportment being added to Form No. 53.

X.—GENERAL RECORD OF ATTENDANCE AND RECITATION,

Will take the place of Form No. 53.

Form No. 55.

REPORT OF TOWNSHIP BOARD OF EDUCATION:...(See section 18, p. 72).

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
....., ..., 18...

To the Clerk of ..... County:

The Board of Education of ..... Township, ... County, N. T., make the following report for the School year ending September 30, 18... :

No. of white youth between the ages of five and twenty-one years residing in the township—Males, - - ....
Females, - - .... total .....

CENTRAL OR HIGH SCHOOLS.—Number of - - - - .....,
No. of teachers employed—Males .... Average salary per months $....
Females..... " " " $.....

No. of Scholars enrolled—Males, - - .....
Females, - - ..... total ....

Average daily attendance—Males, - - .....
Females, - - .... total .....

Average cost of teaching each pupil per month, - - $.....
Number of days Schools have been in session, - - ....

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—Number of - - - - ....
No. of teachers employed—Males ..... Average salary per month $....
Females..... " " " ....
No. of Scholars enrolled—Males - - ....
Females - - .... total .....
Average daily attendance—Males - - .....
Females - - .... total .....

PRIVATE OR SELECT SCHOOLS.—Number of - - - .....
No. of teachers employed—Males - - .....
Females - - .... total .....
No. of scholars enrolled—Males - - .....
Females - - .... total .....
Average daily attendance—Males - - .....
Females - - ..... total ....

Average cost of tuition for each pupil per month - - $....

BRANCHES OF STUDY TAUGHT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AND NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN EACH BRANCH.

Subject of Study.	No. of scholars	Names of Authors.	Subject of Study.	No. of scholars	Names of Authors.
Alphabet.	....	.....	Book Keeping.	....	.....
Orthography.	....	.....	Geography.	....	.....
Reading.	....	.....	Physical Geography.	...	.....
Penmanship.	....	.....	Modern History.	....	.....
English Grammar.	....	.....	Ancient History.	....	.....
Composition.	....	.....	Natural History.	....	.....
Declamation.	....	.....	Natural Philosophy.	....	.....
Rhetoric.	....	.....	Mental Philosophy.	....	.....
Vocal Music.	....	.....	Moral Philosophy.	....	.....
Mental Arithmetic.	....	.....	Chemistry.	....	.....
Written Arithmetic.	....	.....	Physiology.	....	.....
Algebra.	....	.....	Geology.	....	.....
Geometry.	....	.....	Latin.	....	.....
Drawing.	....	.....	Greek.	....	.....
Surveying.	....	.....	German.	....	.....
Astronomy.	....	.....	French.	....	.....
etc.	....	.....	etc.	....	.....

Number of acres in School-house sites.....	-	-	Value $....
" School houses, Stone	Condition		" ....
" " Brick	"		" ....
" " Frame.....	"		" .....
" " Log	"		" .....
" Of volumes in library.....	"		" .....
School furniture	"		" .....
" apparatus	"		" .....

RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand October 1st, 18...	- - $.....	
An account of Territorial School tax	- -	
" License fees	- - -	
" Fines and forfeitures	- -	
" Township tax for continuing Schools		
" Tax for sustain'g teacher in High "		
" Tax for building and furnishing School houses	- - -	
" Special tax on Sub-district No. ..	.....	
" Liabilities incurred	- -	
" (Other sources, such as donations, etc.).....		total ....

EXPENDITURES.

For teacher's salaries, High School—Males	.....	
Females	.....	total $.....
For teacher's salaries, Primary Schools—Males	....	
Females	....	total $.....
For Fuel - - - - -	....	
" School house sites - - -	.....	
" Building School houses - - -	.....	
" Repairing " - - -	.....	
" Rent of School houses - - -	.....	
" School library books - - -	.....	
" School apparatus - - -	.....	
" Contingent expenses - - -	.....	total $.....

Balance on hand September 30th, 18.. - - $.....

We hereby certify that the above report is in all respects correct.

SEAL.

...., *Chairman,*
...., *Clerk,*
...., *Treasurer,*
Board of Education.

NOTE.—To this report the Board of Education will add any remarks relative to Schools, or to School interests, in their Township, that may seem proper to them.

Form No. 56.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT BY COUNTY TREASURER: (See section 34, p. 79).

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ..... COUNTY, N. T.,
....., ..., 18...

To the Territorial Treasurer:

I herewith submit the semi-annual report of this office, showing the whole amount of moneys collected and paid out for School purposes, since the ... day of ...., 18..., as follows:

STATEMENT NO. 1.—RECEIPTS.

On hand at date of last report		$.....
Collected Territorial School tax	.....	
" Interest on delinquent tax list	.....	
" License fees	.....	
" Fines and forfeitures	.....	
" Township tax for continuing Schools	.....	
" etc., etc. etc.	.....	total .....

STATEMENT NO. 2.—DISBURSEMENTS.

Date.	To whom Paid.	On what Account.	Amount.
October 3d, 18...	A..... B..... Tp. Treasu'r.	Order of Co. Clerk, Appor't.	$300 00
October 17th, 18.	X..... Y..... Co. Treasu'r.	Fees for Col. $2000 00 Sch'l F.	20 00
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.
Total amount paid out			$.....
Balance on hand			.....

All of which I certify to be correct.

...., *County Treasurer.*

NOTE.—A duplicate of this report must be sent to the Territorial Commissioner of Common Schools.

Form No. 57.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY CLERK TO TERRITORIAL COMMISSIONER. (See section 37, p. 80.)

Sheet No. 1.

CLERK'S OFFICE ..... COUNTY, N. T.,
...., ..., 18...

Report of ...., clerk of ..... County, N. T., for the School year ending September 30, 18... Statement No. 1. Abstract of reports by Boards of Education:

Names of Township Districts.	Number of Sub districts.	Number of white youth between the ages of 5 and 21 years residing in each Township district.			CENTRAL OR HIGH SCHOOLS.									PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									PRIVATE SCHOOLS.						
					Teachers employed.				Scholars enrolled		Average daily attendance				Teachers employed.				Scholars enrolled		Average daily attendance			Teachers employed		Scholars enrolled		Average daily attendance		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.	Males.	Average salary per mo.	Females.	Average salary per mo.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Average cost of tuition per scholar, per month.	Number of days schools have been in session.	Number.	Males.	Average salary per mo	Females.	Average salary per mo.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Average cost of tuition per scholar, per month.	Number.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Average cost of tuition per scholar, per month.
.....	..	....	....	.....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....
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Sheet No' 2.——Receipts and Expenditures, of School Funds.

Names of Township Districts.	RECEIPTS.										EXPENDITURES.																
											TEACHERS' WAGES.																
											High Schools'		Prim'y Sch'ls'														
	On hand Oct. 1st 18..	Territorial school fund	License fees.	Fines and forfeitures.	Tp. tax for cont'g sch's	For teacher in high sch's	For build'g sch'l houses	Special tax on sub-dist.	Liabilities incurred.	GRAND TOTAL.	Males	F'm's	Males	F'm's	Total.	Purchase of school sites.	Building sch'l houses	Repairing sch'l houses	Rent of sch'l houses	Fuel, &c.	Purchase of Furniture.	Purchase of libraries.	Purchase of Apparatus.	Contingent expenses.	On hand September 30, 186..	GRAND TOTAL.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	......
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Sheet No. 3.——School Property.

Names of Township District.	School Sites.		School Houses.														School Libraries.				Apparatus		Furniture		Total value of School property.
			Stone.			Brick.			Frame.			Log.			Totals.										
	Number of Acres.	Value.	Number	Condition	Value	Number	Condition	Value	Number	Condition	Value	Number	Condition	Value	Number	Value	Number of Libraries.	Number of Volumes.	Condition	Value	Condition	Value	Condition	Value	
....	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	....	......	....	....	......	....	....	......	....	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....
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Sheet No. 4.———Branches of study taught.

Names of Township Districts.	No. of Schools.	BRANCHES OF STUDY TAUGHT, NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN EACH, AND NAMES OF AUTHORS OF TEXT BOOKS.																	
		Alphabet.		Orthography.		Reading.		Penmanship.		Eng. Grammar		Composition.		Declamation.		Rhetoric.		Vocal Music.	
		No. of scholars	Author of text books.	No. of scholars	Author of text books.	No. of scholars	Author of text books.	No. of scholars	Author of text books.	No. of scholars	Author of text books.	No. of scholars	Author of text books.	No. of scholars	Authors of text books.	No. of scholar	Author of text books.	No. of scholars	Author of text books.
.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....

Sheet No. 5.———Branches of study taught—continued.

Name of Township District.	No. of Schools.	BRANCHES OF STUDY TAUGHT, NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN EACH, AND NAMES OF AUTHORS OF TEXT BOOKS.																	
		Mental Arithmetic.		Written Arithmetic.		Algebra.		Geometry.		Drawing.		Surveying.		Astronomy.		Book Keeping.		Geography	
		No. of scholars	Author of text books.	No. of scholars	Author of text books.	No. of scholars	Author of text books.	No. of scholars	Author of text books.	No. of scholars	Author of text books.	No. of schola.	Author of text books.	No. of scholars	Author of text books.	No. of scholars	Author of text books.	No. of scholar	Author of text books.
.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
.....	....	...	.....	...	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....

NOTE.—— Sheets No's. six and seven will contain,——Physical-Geography, Modern-History, Ancient-History, Natural-History, Natural-Philosophy, Mental-Philosophy, Moral-Philosophy, Chemistry, Physiology, Geology, Latin, Greek, German, French, etc. etc.

Sheet No. 8.——Apportionment of School Funds.

Names of Township Districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Number of Youth.	APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUNDS. Territorial Sch'l Fund		School Lands.		License fees.		Fines and forfeitures.		Taxes for continuing Primary Schools.		Tax for establishing HighSchl's		Tax for sustaining teachers in H. Schools.		Spec'l Sub district tax for building, etc.		Tax for expenses other than teachr's wages				Total am't to each Township.	
			$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts	$	cts	$	cts	$	cts	$	cts	$	cts.
.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
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Sheet No. 9.——Township School Taxes.

Names of Township Districts.	Rate and Amount of Township School Taxes levied during the School Year ending September 30th, 18.... For establishing central or high schools.		For expenses other than the payment of teachers wages.		For sustaining Teachers in High Schoools.		For continuing Primary Sch'l .. months.		Special Sub-district tax for building School houses etc.		Amount in each Township.		Rate and Amount of School Tax levied for the current School Year, Commencing October 1st, 18.. For Establish'g High Schools.		For expenses other than the payment of teachers' wages.		For sustaining teachers in High Schools.		For continuing Primary Sch'l .. months.		Special Sub-district tax for building Scho'l houses, etc.		Amount in each Township.	
	Rate in mills.	Amount.	Rate in mills.	Amount.	Rate in mills.	Amount.	Rate in mills.	Amount.	Rate in mills.	Amount.	Rate in mills.	Amount.	Rate in mills	Amount.	Rate in mills	Amount.	Rate in mills.	Amount.	Rate in mills	Amount.	Rate in mills	Amount.	Rate in mills	Amount.
.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....

Territorial School Tax levied in ..... County, for the School year ending September 30th, 18..., at the rate of ... mills on the dollar, amounting to..... $——

Territorial School Tax levied for the current School year commencing October 1st, 18..., at the rate of ... mills on the dollar, amounting to... ..... $——

Amount of License Fees granted from October 1st, 18..., to September 30th, 18..., ... $——

Amount of Fines imposed, and forfeitures from October 1st, 18..., to September 30th, 18..., ... $——

I, ..., Clerk of ..... County, N. T., hereby certify that the foregoing sheets numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, contains a full and correct abstract of the reports made to this office by the several Township Boards of Education in said County, and that sheet number 8 contains a full statement of the apportionment of School funds to the several Townships, and sheet number 9, with the above contains a correct statement of the several School taxes levied in said County during the past and current School years, and of other funds which are by law appropriated to School purposes.

....,

{ SEAL } Clerk ..... County, N. T.

NOTE.—In addition to the tabular statements, the County Clerk is required to add in continuation of his report, a general report in writing, upon all matters of interest in regard to the Schools of his County, and which will embrace a synopsis of the remarks by the School Officers that report to him,—with his own views in regard to the practical working of our School system, with suggestions for its improvement. The tabular statements and written parts must be all attached together, as constituting one general report.

Form No. 59.

REPORT OF BOARD OF SCHOOL EXAMINERS TO TERRITORIAL COMMISSIONER: (See section 43, p. 82).

OFFICE OF BOARD OF SCHOOL EXAMINERS,
...., ... County, N. T, ..., 18..

To the Territorial Commissioner of Common Schools:

In pursuance of the laws relating to the duties of the Clerk of the Board of School Examiners, I herewith submit the following report:

The present Board of Examiners for ..... County, consisting of D.... G....., H..... L.... and I.... K...., were duly appointed on the .. day of ....., 18..., and on the ... day of ....., 18..., organized by the appointment of P..... V....., one of their members, as Clerk of said Board. During the past year .... persons presented themselves for examination, as teachers, and to .. . of whom, certificates were granted to teach in Primary Schools, and to ..... of whom certificates were granted to teach in High Schools.

Statement.

Names of Teachers.	Age.	Grade of School.	Date of Certificate.	Time Certificate grant'd.
Anna B.....	22	Primary.	October 1st, 1869.	One Year.
John G.. ...	30	High.	Nov. 1st, "	" "
Jane D.....	25	Primary.	" 3d "	Six Months.
Absalom R.....	45	"	" 7th "	Nine Months.
.....	..	.....	....	.....

(Here state the number of visits made to the Schools the past year, the operations and success of the School system so far as ascertained by such visits, and such other remarks upon matters of interest connected with Schools as may be deemed important.)

...., Clerk

Of Board of School Examiners.

Form No. 60.

CLERK'S REPORT TO TREASURER AND CLERKS OF FINES IMPOSED BY THE DISTRICT COURT: (See section 61, p. 86).

OFFICE OF CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT,
...., ... County, N. T., ..., 18....

To the County Treasurer of ..... County:

In pursuance of law, I hereby report to you all fines imposed, and the names of the several persons against whom they were assessed, during the term of

this Court, commencing, ..., 18.., which are by law appropriated to the support of Schools, viz:

Territory of Nebrrska	*vs.* D..... G.....,	Fined for	$50	00
" "	*vs.* H..... I.....,	"	25	00
" "	*vs.* K.... L.....,	"	50	00
Total amount of fines imposed,			$125	00

...., Clerk

Of District Court of ..... County.

NOTE.—This form can be easily altered to apply to the report of Justices of the Peace and other magistrates. Justices must report immediately upon imposing a fine.

Form No. 61.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF ALL SCHOOLS: (See section 31, p. 77).

GOVERNMENT.

First.—It is the great object of School Government to secure punctuality and regularity in attendance; neatness, quietness and order in the School-room, and correct behavior on all occasions; to incite to diligence in study and the faithful discharge of duty; to aid in the formation of good habits, and to accustom the young to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to all requirements emanating from properly constituted authority.

Second.—Hence it is expected that Teachers will, in all cases, exercise self control, be firm and decided, as well as mild and uniform, and endeavor to be examples worthy of imitation in regard to promptness, punctuality, faithfulness and integrity. That they will exercise vigilance and care over the general conduct of their pupils, and encourage them in correct manners, habits and principles.

Third.—Any parents or guardian feeling aggrieved by the administration of the government of the School, may make application for redress to the Board of Directors, or to the Board of Education.

DUTY OF PRINCIPAL.

First.—He shall have a general supervision over all the departments of the School; shall see that the rules and regulations of the Directors and Board of Education are carried into effect, and shall have discretionary power where no rule has been prescribed.

Second.—He shall give advice to Teachers in any emergency, take cognizance of all cases of pupils reported to him, and if a pupil thus reported shall fail to render satisfaction, he may suspend the pupil subject to the decision of the Directors or Board of Education.

Third.—He shall, from time to time, prepare an abstract from the reports of the Teachers and a record of his own acts, embracing such statistics and information as may be deemed necessary for reform, and shall make out and file with the Township Clerk a full and complete report as required by law.

Fourth.—He shall superintend the examinations, visit the different Departments as often as practicable, and observe the mode of instruction and discipline pursued, and the success of the same, and make a full report thereon to the Board of Education.

DUTIES OF TEACHERS.

First.—Teachers shall be in attendance at the School room, at least, fifteen minutes before School hours, morning and afternoon.

Second.—The immediate care of School room, furniture, apparatus and other School property shall be entrusted to teachers respectively, and it shall be their duty to see that such property is neither injured nor defaced.

Third.—Each Teacher shall register the names, ages, time of entrance, daily attendance, absence, tardiness, and deportment of their pupils in a book provided for the same, which shall be opened for inspection; and shall make the reports required by law, as prescribed by the Territorial Commissioner of Common Schools.

Fourth.—Teachers in case of indisposition, or necessary absence from their Schools, shall give timely notice to the Principal, or to the Chairman or Clerk of the Board of Directors; and no substitute shall be employed without the approbation of one of these officers.

DUTIES OF PUPILS.

First.—Every scholar is expected to attend School regularly and punctually, to conform to all the regulations of the School, and to obey promptly all the directions of his Teacher; to observe good order and propriety of deportment; to be diligent in study, respectful to Teachers, and kind and obliging to school-mates; to refrain entirely from the use of profane or improper language, and to be clean and neat in personal attire.

Second.—Teachers may require absence or tardiness to be certified to by parents or guardians, in writing or personally.

Third.—Any scholar who is irregular in his attendance and frequently tardy, or who is guilty of truancy or habitually neglectful of his studies and of the rules of the School, or whose example and conduct is injurious, may be suspended by the Teacher and expelled by the Board of Directors.

Fourth.—Scholars, who shall be guilty of injuring or defacing any of the School property, shall pay in full all the damages, and in default of which, shall be deprived of the privileges of the School.

NOTE.—These rules and regulations can be readily altered to apply to Primary Schools, and when so applied the division relating to Principal will be entirely omitted.

Form No. 62.

RULES FOR DISTRICT LIBRARIES: (See section 16, p. 71)

Rule 1st.—The Library shall be open for drawing and returning books every ..... from ... o'clock... M., till ... o'clock ... M.

Rule 2d.—Every person residing in the District shall be entitled to draw books from the Library; but no one under ... years of age, shall be permitted to take books without a written request from his or her parents or guardian, who shall be responsible for the books drawn.

Rule 3d.—No person shall be entitled to two books from the Library at the same time, unless it be different volumes of the same work; and no family shall draw more than one book, while other families desiring books, shall remain unsupplied.

Rule 4th.—No person shall loan a Library book to any one out of his own family, under a penalty of .... cents for each offence.

Rule 5th.—No person shall retain a book from the Library more than two weeks, under a penalty of ..... cents, for each week he shall so retain it; and no one may draw the same book a second time while any other person wishes to draw it.

Rule 6th.—Any person losing or destroying a Library book, shall pay the cost of such book, and a fine of ..... cents; and any person injuring a book by marking, tearing or unnecessarily soiling it, shall be liable to a fine of not less than .... cents, nor more than one and a half times the cost of the book, to be determined by the Librarian and Board of Directors, or Township Board of Education.

Rule 7th.—No person shall be entitled to draw books while unlawfully detaining a book from the Library, or while any fine against him remains unpaid.

Rule 8th.—The Librarian shall report to the Township Board of Education quarterly, the amount of fines assessed and collected, and all moneys accruing from this source shall be expended for the purchase or repair of books.

Rule 9th.—The Clerk of the Board of Education shall report annually, at the same time he makes his other reports to the County Clerk. The number, titles, and condition of the books in the Library, anv the number of persons that have drawn books, and the number of books so drawn.

Form No. 63.

FORM FOR LIBRARIAN'S REGISTER OF BOOKS DRAWN.

No. of book.	Title of Books.	By whom drawn.	When drawn.	When return'd	Fines	Remarks.
38	History of England.	John Roe, jr.	July 9.	July 23.		
17	Macauley's Miscel'y.	Richard Poe.	July 16.	Aug. 13.	20	Book kept longer than allowed by rule.
22	Harper's Magazine.	Jane Smith.	July 16.	July 23.	25	Book soiled
15	Tupper's Poems.	Mary Jones.	July 23.	Aug. 6.	$1 25	Cover torn from book—is worthless.
29	Shakspeare.	John Tompson.	July 23.	Aug. 6.		
....	.....	.....	....	....	....	

Form No. 64.

FORM OF TOWNSHIP TREASURER'S GENERAL ACCOUNTS.

A.... B...., Treasurer of .... Township, in Account with said Township for School Funds.

DR. CR.

18..		To am'ts received from the Co. Tres'r.	dol.	cts.	18..		By cash paid A. B. teacher, on order of Tp. Clerk, No. ..	dol.	cts.
.....		Amount apportioned from Territo'l Fund.	.....	..	.....	..		.....	..
.....	..	" fines and forfeit's	.....	..	.....	..	By cash paid G. H. for fuel on order No. ..	.....	..
.....	..	" prolong. P. Scho'l	.....	..					
.....	..	" Special tax on Sub-dist. Number ..	.....	..	.....	..	Cash paid I. K. for repairing school house on order No.	.....	..
		etc. etc.					By balance on hand,	.....	..
			$.....	....				$.....	....

NOTE.—When a change takes place in the office of Treasurer, the new incumbent will charge himself with the balance, if any is on hand, and state the same as being received from his predecessor, in case such balance be duly paid over. This account together with the orders redeemed, or other vouchers of payments, must be presented to the County Treasurer for settlement as is required by Section 28 of the School Law.

Form No. 66.

A.... B.... Treasurer of ..... Township ..... County, in account with Sub-district No. .....

Dr.					Cr.				
18..			dol.	cts.	18..			dol.	cts.
.....	..	To proportion of Ter School fund for use of said Sub-D.	.....	..	.....	..	By am't paid A.. B.. teacher, on order No. ..	.....	..
.....	..	Proportn of fines, etc	.....	..	.....	..	Cash paid G.. H.. for fuel on order No. ..	.....	..
.....	..	etc. etc.	.....	..					
			$	....				$	....

NOTE.—The above form shows the manner in which the several accounts should be kept by the Treasurer with each Sub-district.

Form No. 67.

FORM FOR COMPLAINT AGAINST TOWNSHIP CLERK. (See section 27, p. 75.)

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, ... County. } S. S.

The complaint of A.... B... , taken on oath, before J.... P...., one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said County of ....., this ... day of ...., A. D., 18.., who on his solemn oath aforesaid, saith that C..... D.... was legally elected to, and entered upon the duties of the office of Township Clerk of .... Township in said County, and that the said C.... D.... has failed to keep the records of the Board of Education of said Township, in this, that he, the said C..... D....., has not, as required by law, (*here insert particularly, what duty he has failed to perform.*) And further saith not.

A..... B.....

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me.

A.... P..... ,
Justice of the Peace.

School Houses and Grounds.

It may be thought that I am too far ahead of the times, if in this report, I detain you while I treat of the matters of detail, in the construction and architectural features of School buildings, the laying out of School grounds; of furniture, apparatus, etc. But as I deem these things to be of prime importance, and believe that there is no time, so well adapted for drawing attention to them, as in the inauguration of our School system, I trust that a short space devoted to their consideration will not be misapplied.

It is proverbial that the most unsightly feature that usually adorns a landscape scene, is the School-house. This remark is of general application, although happily in a few of the Eastern and Northern States, puplic taste has improved, and a great change for the better has taken place within recent years. Travelers have frequently remarked it, and those of them who came from across the seas, have seldom hesitated to point it out to our discredit, and to the fostering of foreign prejudice against us.

A rude log-cabin with one door, and (if any) one window two feet square; or, at best a frame building covered with unpainted and sun-warped clapboards, unplastered and unceiled, is too often the "temple of learning," which disfigures an otherwise sightly and pleasant landscape. Standing at the X roads, with no enclosure, or within the remains of a dilapidated fence—the places of a moiety of its window panes filled with old hats, rags, or bits of shingles,—the weather-boards flapping in the wind,—the door dropped from a hinge,—the country School-house is an eye-sore of the scene. One would hardly imagine that so miserable a description could by any possibility be made of a School-house in Nebraska, because of the assumption that the set-

tlement of the country itself is not yet old enough for *ancient* buildings. But I have in my mind now, two edifices which present very nearly the appearance above indicated; and it is to awaken some taste, to excite some feelings of pride, to prevent as early as possible any tendency to run into the old carelessness in these matters, that I speak of these things in this place.

It cannot be expected that, even this year or the next, or four or five years to come, much can be done in the way of erecting School buildings adapted in all things to the full progress of Education or the improved spirit of the age. But a little, even in the out-set, can be accomplished, and that too at no increase of burdens upon a limited treasury. The first thing is to know what should be done.

In the construction of a School-house of the most primitive material and style—of logs, perhaps, for such will have to be the material in many parts of the Territory for some time to come—there is no reason that the first great essentials of good School architecture should be neglected. These essentials are light, room, and ventilation. How many cases of Consumption, Bronchial affections, Scrofula, "sore-eyes," can be directly traced to badly lighted, unventilated and confined School-rooms, the records of many a doctor's office will show. All of these and kindred maladies, resulting from similar causes, are easily preventable, if the right and exceedingly simple steps are taken at the beginning. What these are I will show further on.

The first thing after the erection of a School-house has been determined on, is the selection of a suitable site. This requires a careful consideration of the wants of the families residing within the Sub-district, the distances pupils will have to walk, the accessibility of location, the direction and probable permanency of roads, the future settlement of the neighborhood, and the healthfulness of the locality. An elevated site is generally the most healthy. The top or side of a hill having a slope sufficient only to ensure perfect drainage, is the best; and in this Territory such a spot is almost everywhere acquirable. The hill-top or side always insures free air, and is open to the gentlest breeze that stirs the stifling atmosphere of summer. A School-house should under no circumstances be built in the woods. The decaying vegetation is often a fruitful source of disease; and, although in summer the shade may be grateful, the forest affords but a sorry place for hearty sports; and in Winter it is worse than no play-ground at all. If an elevated situation is not attainable, care must be taken that there are no pools of stagnant water, nor marshes near, whence enervating and sickening miasma may arise. These do their work of death insidiously, and are not unfrequently the sources of contagious diseases or epidemics, which are wrongfully attributed to far different causes.

There is another kind of healthfulness of location to be considered. The moral character of the place. Keep the School-house as far as possible from any place of public resort. In the country especially, the tavern, the blacksmith shop and the store, are too often made the lounging places of the idler, the tippler, and the loud-mouthed politician; men whose pernicious influences upon the young cannot be too much guarded against. Boys love to be thought older than their years indicate. They like to get where men are congregated, and listen to their talk, and if at all encouraged, soon learn to mingle in their conversations and sports. Many an urchin will leave a healthful and exciting game of base-ball with his fellows, and spend a weary day in simply looking on at a parcel of men engaged in the muscle-less sport of pitching pennies. Children, too, are much given to imitation, and when thrown into the companionship of idle men, soon learn to boast, bet, banter and swear equally with the worst of them, and to the very manifest injury of their morals, and dislike and neglect of their books. Late experiences in political campaigns, have given evidence of the proneness of the American mind to indugle in politics. I have seen youngsters scarcely able to talk plain, not only hurrahing for party candidates, but laying wagers and discussing *principles* with all the vehemence of more aged partizans. These are obvious reasons which should govern the location of a School-house as far as possible from any place where these or any kind of bad influences may prevail. The moral health of the pupil is of the very highest importance, and I trust that in Nebraska it will not be lightly considered, but that it may, from the very beginning of our School system, rank with the loftiest aims which we seek to attain.

The size of the School lot will in many cases depend upon the value of land, although perhaps not to any serious extent anywhere in the Territory.*

One acre of ground is the least portion that should be allottedto a School house—and any area up to five acres is better. The future wants of the Schools are to be consulted. As the country becomes more thickly settled, there will be a corresponding increase in the number of pupils. Besides, reading, writing, and arithmetic are not always to constitute the sum of the branches taught in the Common Schools. As the country progresses, and the irresistable march of improvement leaves its

"Foot-prints on the sands of Time,"

* It seems to me that it would not be an unwise policy in the Legislature to pass a law, under which, if the owner of a piece of land desirable for School purposes, is so selfish or narrow-minded as to ask an exhorbitant price for it, it can be subjected to *confiscation*, by a jury of arbitration, at a reasonable compensation. Railroad companies, and frequently other corporations, have this power conferred upon them and often have occasion, to exercise it. That the power should be extended to the School authorities, under whom so vast benefits to the people are expected to accrue, is a policy I assert, and deem myself always prepared to defend.

the higher branches of the useful sciences will become as much objects of study in the Common Schools as the most ordinary ones now taught therein. In Massachusetts, Connecticut, and at some of the Northern Middle States, agricultural philosophy, botany, and the kindred branches are already brought into the common range of studies. A regular system of amusements, designed for the physical training of pupils, has been thought not among the least important provisions of a good School system. The leaping bar, the wooden horse, the climbing-board, horizontal ladder, etc., should be provided, as necessary adjuncts of the School lot. This higher state of education will be reached in Nebraska ere long; and the people of those districts whose directors shall have fore-seen its advent, and shall have provided a sufficient area, not only for the play-ground, but for a teacher's house and garden, and a space for trees, shrubs and flowers, will never have cause to regret the forethought. There is yet another, and none the less important reason for having a large lot. Unless children have an abundance of room in which to whoop, run, and carry on their games uncramped, they will either find room by trespassing on the neighboring grounds, or by the formation of clans, will declare civil war, and while the stronger parties enjoy possession of the field, the weaker will have to content themselves, as lookers-on in Venice, from the fence-tops, or School house porch. A few dollars expended for the additional acre or two, will certainly prevent many present evils, and secure much present and future advantage, and will not, of course, be unprofitably disbursed. Perhaps the best shape for an acre lot is 16 by 10 rods—the long way in front—the School house to be placed from three to four rods from the front, and on the middle line of the lot. For larger areas, the proportion of depth to front, should be the same. The lot should in all cases be fenced in, and if a School for both sexes, a division fence should be made from the rear of the house to the back line.

THE SCHOOL-HOUSE.

Presuming that the condition of the building fund in many of the sub-districts to be so limited, that a resort must be had to a primitive style of architecture, I offer a few hints which may be followed to advantage, in the erection of the cheapest style of a School-house. Abundance of breathing space for each pupil is the first consideration. It is obvious, then, that to determine the size of the School-house, the first thing to be ascertained is the probable number of pupils who are to be accommodated. Suppose this to be thirty. Two hundred cubic feet of space for each pupil, is the least that should ever be allotted. The School room then—to provide this space—should be twenty-five by twenty feet, in its sides, with twelve feet ceilings

Sixteen square feet of floor space should be added for every additional pupil. There is nothing more pernicious than overcrowding. Every child is entitled to his own personality—and he should know that he has it, and be left free to feel to feel that he has plenty of room to turn around in, and plenty of wholesome air to breathe. The top of the floor joists should be at least two feet above the ground, and the ceiling twelve feet at least—fourteen feet is better—above the floor. Two windows on each side—of panes of 10 X 14 inches—are the least number that ought to be provided. The windows may reach nearly to the ceiling—the object being more for light and air, than to look out of. And they must always be as large, and be kept as clean as possible: half of the cases of sore-eyes that so frequently afflict children at School are attributable to undersized, dingy windows. The chimney flue should be in the middle of the roof, or over the partition between the School room and the vestibule. A small ventilator flue, of wood, with a diameter of at least four inches, and finished with a cap—(⋀)—should be placed at each end of the roof, to carry off the foul air expelled from the lungs of the pupils. These are not the best form of ventilator; but the cheapest, and for a cheap house the most available.

For a School-house, for both sexes, there should be a privy on each side of the division fence, and each one to contain at least two apartments of three by five feet each, with proper ventilating flues from the well to the roof. The features above given are those which are absolutely necessary for the comfort and health of the pupils; and involve no increase of expense over carelessly or ill-contrived houses. There are other features which may add to the architectural beauties and conveniences of a School-house, and which, adding something to the cost, must always be taken into account when the condition of the funds will permit.

These hints contemplate the plainest and cheapest sort of structure. Before any building of this kind is commenced, it should be a matter of care, if not of imperative necessity, that every dollar of the cost should be estimated, and that every necessary dollar should be provided, or at least that it be known where it is to come from. To recapitulate, in part:

1st. The size of the School room should be regulated by the number of persons who are to occupy it. Not less than fifteen square feet (in any case) of floor space, and 180 cubic feet of air space, should be allowed to one pupil.

2d. Twelve feet ceilings are the lowest that ought ever to be permitted.

3d. In drawing the plan of a building, ample allowance must be made for entries, hat and coat racks, wide passages, and an abundance of space for classes at recitation.

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"For the past few years architectural science has made rapid and decided progress in this country, and in nearly every description of building, improvements have been made both in regard to external appearance and internal arrangement. Evidences of this progress may be seen in the modern public edifices, and private residences in our cities and villages, and in the greater comfort and convenience of the later farm-houses in the country. The increase of architectural knowledge has correspondingly developed the taste of the country; which, in its turn, demands a greater amount of knowledge, and thus one step of improvement leads to others still farther in advance.

"Of all buildings, however, the last to feel this progressive impulse were the School houses, the most important of them all. In cities and large villages, where the necessity exists of erecting large and costly buildings, it is true that public attention has been turned in this direction, and there has been developed a distinctive School-architecture which applies the principles of science to the wants and necessities of the School-room; but in country places generally, little attention has been given to the matter, and the principles developed are not applicable to the wants of the smaller district Schools.

"There has, however, been a manifest improvement in many sections of the country: and, since the condition of School-houses was so thoroughly exposed by the Hon. HORACE MANN, in one of his earlier reports to the Massachusetts Board of Education, an impulse was given to this movement, and a large number of works have been published which treat exclusively of this department of architectural science and skill.

"Ordinary use is not the only value of buildings. They may be so constructed as to appeal to the higher sentiments, and render important aid in developing the better and finer feelings of our nature. This is the proper province of architecture, and the work of the architect is to so fashion our buildings and arrange their details, that while they answer the purpose of their erection, they may at the same time, satisfy that love of the beautiful, the symmetrical, and the harmonious, which is innate in the human heart. The faculty of the mind, which conceives this sentiment is what we call *taste*, and it is one which needs constant and systematic cultivation.

"Numerous and potent are the influences furnished by literature for the cultivation of the taste; but impressions more vivid and lasting may be made by the presentation to the senses of sublime and beautiful objects, such as natural scenery, landscape improved by art, and the best productions of sculpture, painting, and architecture.

"As the mind becomes familiar with beautiful objects, and with the laws of beauty, its sensibility to moral excellence is cultivated, the manners are con-

formed to the principles of harmony, and the effects produced upon the whole man are of the most beneficial and lasting character. The influence ascribed by Plato, in his *Republic*, to a musical education, may be predicated with equal truth of a judicious culture in this department of art. It is essential, he says, "because it makes rhythm and harmony, to settle deeply in the 'inner soul, and take strong hold of it, carrying with them comeliness, and 'making a man comely-minded. Also, because one so matured, will have 'the quickest perception of all faults and imperfections in art or nature, and 'regarding them with just aversion, will admire and love the beautiful. 'This he will receive with joy into his soul, will feed on it, and assimilate 'his own nature to its beauty, will learn to censure and hate deformity, *even 'in early youth, while yet incapable of understanding the reason why*, and when 'the reason comes, will embrace it gladly, as a familiar thing."

"In those countries where Architecture has reached its highest development, taste and refinement exert their greatest influence. As an instance of the refining effect of beautiful objects, the fact might be mentioned that, in many of the old countries, sculptured decorations in architecture have remained for ages uninjured, save by the action of the elements; and that even after the edifices they once adorned have fallen into ruin, a feeling of veneration in the hearts of the people seems to have shielded these trophies from profanation. In our more logical and practical communities, the destructive passion would be restrained by no such sentiment; and not twenty-four hours would elapse after an old building of celebrity had been abandoned, before fragments would be chipped off for mementoes, or pounded to pieces, to satisfy the analytical spirit of some ruthless traveler. Beauty of form, however, seems, in some measure, to afford protection. An old, or mean-looking building deserted or unoccupied, is a target for boys, and even for children of a larger growth; and every one feels an instinctive desire to rid the earth of such deformity. But a complete and beautiful structure generally enjoys a longer, if not an entire exemption from injury. When taste is really and universally cultivated, there will be no danger of the wanton description of beautiful objects. Little or no attention has ever been paid to the element of beauty in the School-house architecture of this country, as the poor apologies for School-houses, so common throughout the older States, painfully show. They seem to have been erected simply for shelter, and with the smallest possible cost at the outset; to call it cheapness or economy would be a misnomer. They stand as vile offences against good taste, and ugly excrescences upon the landscape. They make no appeal to the higher sentiments, and consequently no effort can preserve the building or fixtures from disfigurement and ruin. Every teacher knows the difficulty of protecting a School-house from the ubiquitous and all-devouring Yankee

jack-knife! The result is, that the building, unsightly when new, becomes more so through the rudeness which its very appearance stimulates. The busy fingers of time may soften its outlines, and spread over its surface sober tints of brown; but the innate ugliness of the structure defies all efforts to make it other than a monstrosity.

"In the erection of every School-house particular care should be taken to observe the rules of taste as regards form. In our country-districts, where a small and plain building only is demanded, we need to consider proportion and symmetry alone; the other principles of architecture applying chiefly to larger and more pretending structures. If this is done—if our School houses all conform to these two fundamental laws, they can not fail of becoming strong educational influences in the right direction. The advantages, in this regard, of obeying the principles of architecture, in the construction of School-houses may be summed up in a few words:

1. If the building is an object of beauty, the very sight of it inspires emotions of pleasure.

2. It adorns and beautifies the landscape of which it forms a part.

3. It becomes an attractive place for children, and does not repel them, as now, by their deformity.

4. It practically teaches ideas of proportion and symmetry, and new and exalted conceptions of beauty of form.

5. It throws over property the shield of beauty, and so checks, and finally eradicates the rudeness which is stimulated to destructiveness by deformity.

6. It forms one of those influences which have most power over the heart and affections, directly aiding the teacher in the most difficult and important part of his work.

In adorning and decorating School-houses, however, care should be taken lest the cost exceed the means or inclination of those for whom it is built. Neither should any mere ornament interfere with health or comfort.

"Let this principle be remembered by all: "That School-houses, how-'ever small, should never be built without conforming to those general 'principles of taste which are universally recognized by cultivated people," so that if they do not exert a positive influence in elevating taste, at least they will have the negative excellence of not violating it. The work of education in those higher departments, which recognizes beauty both of form and morals, and the subtile and mysterious relations which exist between the two, at best, is an onerous, and difficult one, and every external influence which assists in forwarding it becomes a positive benefit."

PARTICULAR STYLE.

The peculiarity of detail, which under the general name of style, distinguishes one kind of architecture from another demands a considerable

share of attention. Quite lengthy and numerous papers have been written to set forth the advantages of the favorite style of each author; and the discussion seems to have narrowed down to the relative merits of the Greek and the Gothic architecture. I shall have but few words, in the controversy—if indeed, the debate may be dignified by the term.

Many, indeed all, of the old Greek forms, depend for their effects chiefly upon the extent of their dimensions. A Doric column a foot in diameter, with the capital from two to four feet above the beholder's head, is an insignificant and weak affair—while one of legitimate size, fills, by its massive proportions, all our ideas of grandeur, and awakens the highest emotions of sublimity. A Grecian form, too, is unyielding in its requirement of material. A brick or wooden wall, with a wooden entablature, and wooden columns, however it may be enriched with the profuseness of the Corinthian ornation, are things merely to be laughed at and treated with contempt. Massive stone is the only thing that can legitimately be used in their construction. These—which I consider imperative—necessities, in size and material, put the Greek styles entirely out of the question, in the erection of School-houses, in the majority of cases, although there are places where they can be adopted with safety. In cities—for grammar and high Schools, and for College edifices, the Corinthian, Ionic, and Doric orders are entirely applicable and frequently should be the only ones to consider or make use of—they are eminently in place where a building of large size is to be erected, and as much out of place in buildings of little dimensions.

For small buildings—and in the country especially—where the design of the School-house is to be considered in its relations to the landscape, of which it is to form no insignificant part, that style should be adopted which is in keeping with fields and groves and forest trees and murmuring streams of water. Such a style we find in the Gothic order, and its varieties. The chief objections to it are two: that it requires a steep "peaked" roof, entailing an expense disproportionate to the uses of the building; and that its ornamentation is profuse and financially burdensome. But these objections fail, when it is remembered that the "Gothic" is only a general term, for an order now applied to an almost endless variety of forms of which the roof may be nearly flat, or have a very acute angle at the apex; the window and door heads may be square, round, or pointed; its interior with or without columns, arches or ribs; and its outer or inner finish entirely plain or elaborately ornamented. Standing alone in a field, it may be made so as to pleasingly relieve the monotony of the scene; or placed in a grove, the foliage, and tracery of the branches, only add to the fitness and beauty of the design. It can be built of wood, brick or stone, without any violation of the distinctive principles of its character; and it can be made plain, without

looking common—ornamented, without indicating extravagance—or grotesque, without appearing ludicrous.

For a wooden structure when the means for building are limited, a Gothic form may be attained, by simply pitching the roof a little more than in ordinary buildings, and extending it a foot or two beyond the walls—adding a porch with a similar roof—and by putting on vertical siding with vertical battens. As you are at liberty to increase the expense, you may add to the above, pointed arches to the windows and doors; brackets under the projection of the roof; and buttresses to support the walls.

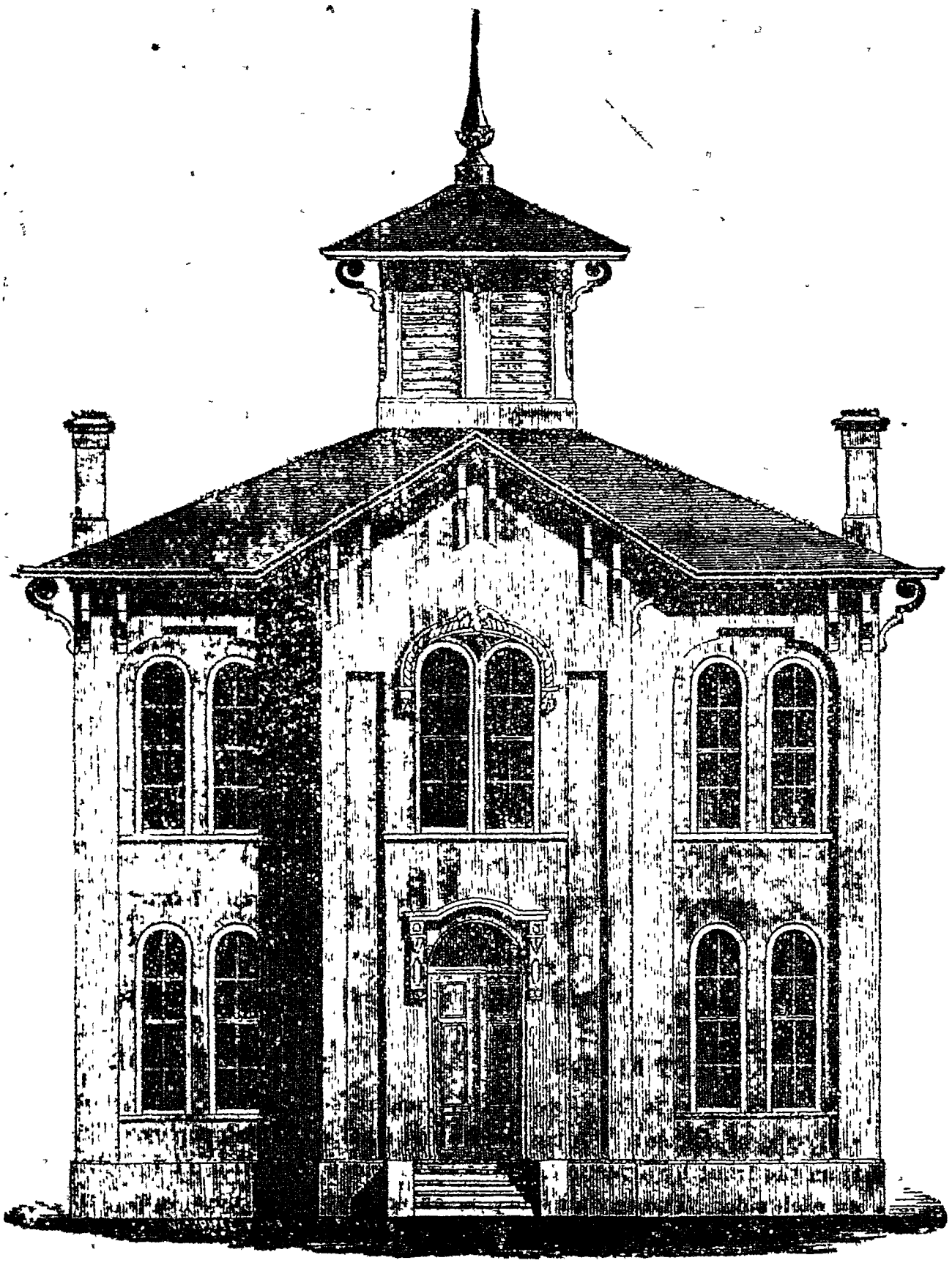
For brick structures, the two forms known as the Elizabethan and the Norman, are perhaps more easily adaptable to common School-houses than any other. In the former—which is in general use in England—the window and door heads are square, with caps of stone, projecting slightly from the wall, and turning down the side of the opening from one-fourth to one-third of its length. The cap should have a narrow moulding along the outer edge. In the second, the openings are semi-circular at the top, and may be finished with a stone sill, and stone mouldings, running clear round, and projecting in the outer edge 1½ inches. Or, the sill may only project slightly, and the head finished with brick laid flush with the wall, and perpendicular to the arch. In both, there is a pilaster in the middle of each pier, and at the corners, to project half a brick. The cornice may be made entirely of brick, and consists—in its simplest form—of a row of dentals with a fillet above. The "dentals" are peculiar to these two forms and must not be omitted. These will fill the technical requirements of the two styles, and will not add to the cost at all. If further ornament or finish is desirable or necessary, any competent builder can add it to the design.

Thus far my remarks are intended as mere *hints*. I do not wish to be considered as inculcating ideas of extravagance, or to arouse expectations beyond what we can reasonably hope to accomplish.

What I have said, has been with a view to giving the thoughts of those interested an impulse in the right direction. With regard to expense in the construction of School houses, I conclude this chapter, with this remark: That the same amount of money may be so expended upon a building as to make it look uninviting, repulsive, and mean; which, upon another of the same size, can be laid out, as to make it in all respects attractive and beautiful, and fit for the purposes intended. A full knowledge of what is wanted, and a building committee competent to superintend and execute the work, are all that is necessary to accomplish the most desirable results.

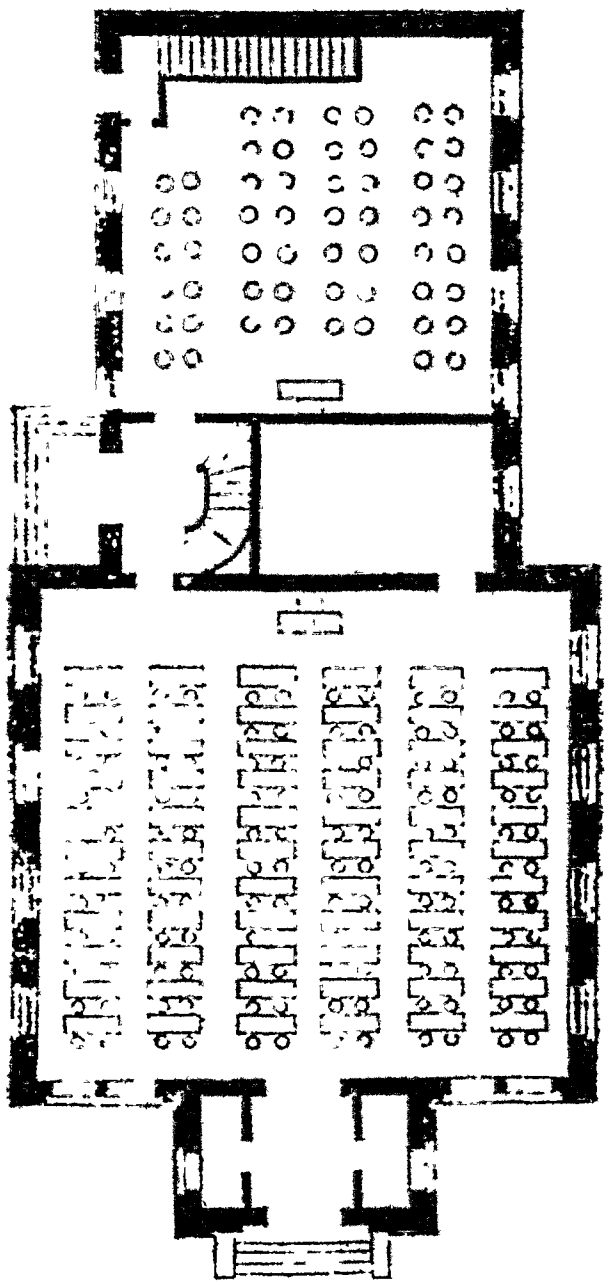
The following cuts of a School building suitable for our towns and cities, were furnished by W. Chase & Son, of Buffalo, N. Y., to whom I am indebted for the use of cuts for illustrating some few varieties of cheap and excellent School furniture referred to hereafter:

FIG. 2.



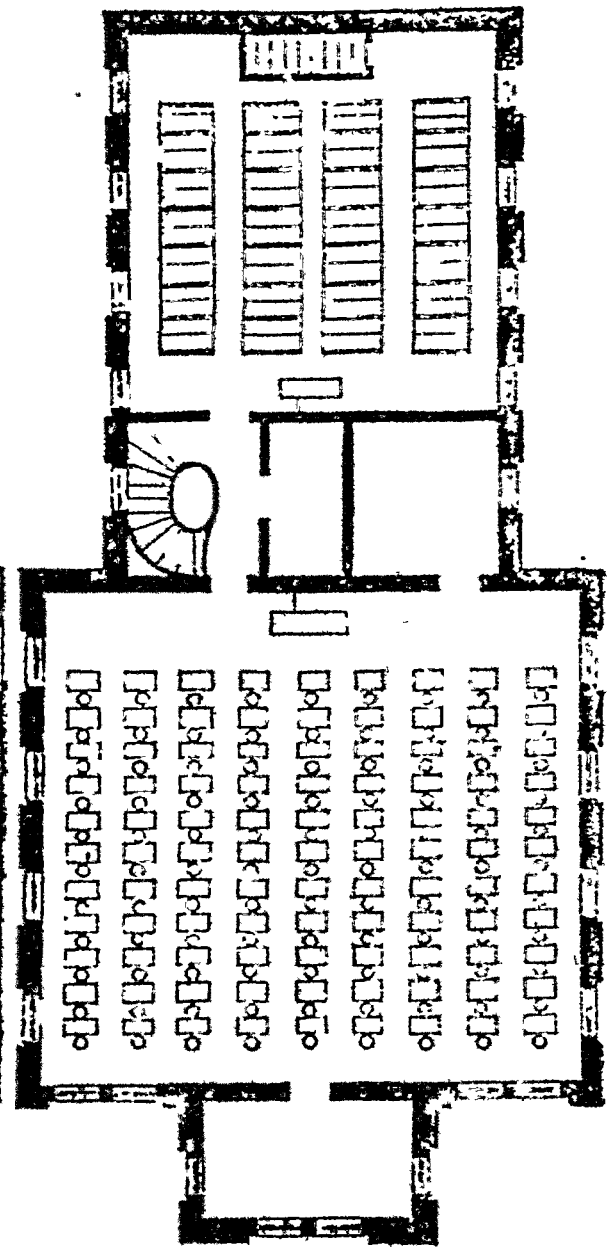
If the Board of Education in the Cities of Omaha, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth and Brownville and others, desire a neat, convenient, and cheap School-house, the above I would recommend as a most excellent design. The cost would be between five and six thousand dollars, and seat three hundred and forty-four scholars.

FIG. 3.



FIRST FLOOR.

FIG. 4.



SECOND FLOOR.

The main part is forty-two by thirty-eight feet. First floor is seated with sixty-six of Chase's Double Desks and Chairs. This apartment is entered from the front by a vestibule, nine by eighteen feet, with a large cloak room on each side. The second story is entered by a side door, thus giving each department a separate entrance.

The second story of the front part is used for a Grammar School, and is seated with ninety-nine Single Desks and Chairs.

The rear part, thirty by forty feet, is for recitation rooms for the Intermediate and Grammar departments, and First and Second Primary.

The first floor is for the First Primary, and is seated with Primary Chairs. The second story is for the Second Primary, and is seated with Double Combination Desks and Seats.

The following Designs, Plans, Specifications, &c, are borrowed from the valuable work of James Johonnot, upon "Country School Houses," and were furnished this department by Messrs. Ivison & Phinney, of New York.

They are inserted here with the hope that they may contribute somewhat to an improved style of School Architecture throughout the Territory, and elevate the public taste in this important direction. For a large variety of designs for School Houses, with much other valuable information relating thereto, school officers and other interested persons, are referred to Mr. Johonnot's extensive and valuable treatise, a copy of which should be owned by every Board of Education.

The estimates are based upon the cost of material and labor in New York State; in Nebraska, any competent builder can soon make up an estimate, having the bills of material here presented, on which to make his calculations. The estimate would probably be increased to about double the figures given here.

Design No. 1.

This is the smallest of the series, and the smallest school-house that should ever be erected. It is designed to accommodate 24 pupils. By adding 3 feet to the length of the building, space will be afforded for another row of desks, and the room will accommodate 30 pupils.

Fig. 2.—Building, 20x24, 13 feet posts.
A. Porch, 4x6.
B. Wood-House, 12x12.
C. C. Privies, each 4x4.
D. Passage, 4x12.
E. Space in front of Desks, 7 feet wide.
F. Space in rear of Desks, 3 feet wide.
G G. Aisles, 2 feet wide.
H H. Desks, 3½ feet long, and, with Chair, occupy 3 feet in width.
I I. Recitation Seat.

J J. Blackboard.
K. Case for Books and Apparatus.
S. Stove.
T. Table.
V V. Ventilating Flues.
X X. Railing separating Wood-House from Passage.

Bill of Materials, &c., for Design No. 1.

MAIN BUILDING.

MASONRY:

28 perch of Stone Wall in underpinning—Stone, 5s; Laying, 5s. per perch	$35 00
500 Bricks in chimney—Bricks, $5; Laying, $4 per M	4 50
160 yards of Plastering, at 1s. 6d. per yard	30 00

CARPENTER AND JOINER WORK:

Frame—2 Sills	24 ft. long,	10x2—	80 feet.	
2 "	20 "	10x2—	67 "	
4 Posts	13 "	6x6—	156 "	
2 Beams	20 "	6x4—	80 "	
2 Plates	24 "	6x4—	96 "	
37 Floor Joists	12 "	8x2—	592 "	
18 Ceiling Joists	20 "	5x2—	360 "	
24 Rafters	14 "	5x3—	240 "	
140 Girts, Studs and Braces	13 "	4x2—	1,213 "	
Total			3,064 "	

3,064 feet of Lumber, at $8 per M	24 51
Framing and Raising the same, at $7 per M	21 44
Roof—830 ft. Roof Boards, at $8 per M	6 64
6,000 Shingles, at $3 per M	18 00
Labor, Boarding and Shingling, at $1 25 per square	10 38
500 ft. Plank, 1¼ inches thick, for Eave Cornice, at $24 per M.	12 00
Nails and Labor in making the same, at $24 per M	12 00
Walls—1,600 ft. Siding, 1¼ inches thick, planed and matched, at $18 per M	28 80
Nails and putting on the same, at $10 per M	16 00
1,300 linear feet Battens, dressed and laid	13 00
Floor—600 ft. Flooring, 1¼ thick, planed and matched, at 18 per M	10 80
Nails and Labor in laying the same, at $5 per M	3 00
Windows and Doors—4 Windows, Frames, Sash, Glass and Casings, each 18 lights, 8x10 glass, at $4 per window	16 00
2 Doors, 8x3, Trimmings and Casings, at $7 per door	14 00

DESIGN - No. I.

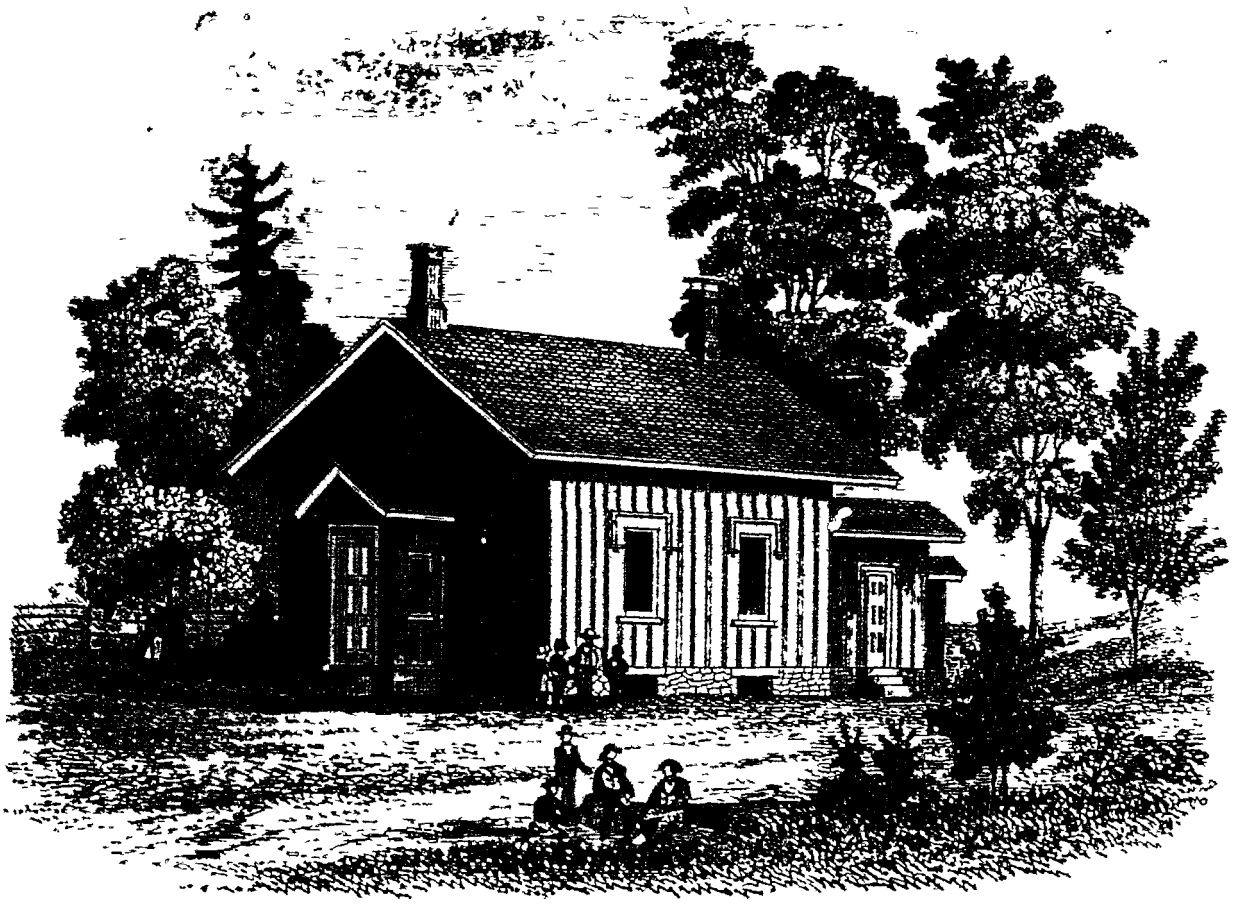


Fig. 1.

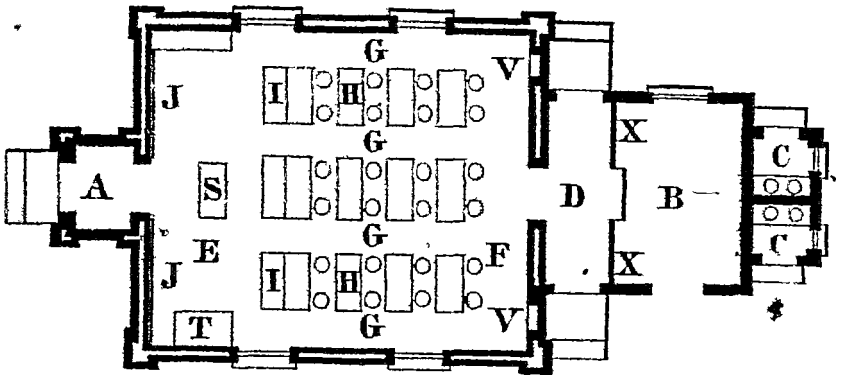


Fig. 2.

PORCH.

MASONRY:

4 perch of Stone Wall, at $1 25 per perch	5 00
20 yards of Plastering, at 1s. 6d. per yard	3 75

CARPENTER AND JOINER WORK:

Frame—2 Sills	4 ft. long,	8x2	—18 ft.	
1 Sill	6 "	8x2		
2 Posts	10 "	6x4	— 40 "	
4 Joists	6 "	8x2	— 82 "	
20 Studs, Rafters, etc	13 "	4x2	—173 "	
Total			263 "	

263 ft. Lumber, at $8 per M	2 10
Framing the same, $8 per M	2 10
Roof and Walls—100 ft. Roof-boards, laid	1 00
750 Shingles laid, and Nails	3 38
Cornice, Labor and Materials	4 00
200 ft. Siding, 1¼ inches thick, at $18, laid	4 50
120 ft. Battens, linear measure, laid	1 20
Window and Door—1 Window, 12 lights, complete	3 00
1 Door, 8x3, complete	2 10

WOOD-HOUSE.

MASONRY:

2 perch of Stone Wall, in piers, at $1 25	7 00

CARPENTER AND JOINER WORK:

Frame—3 Sills	12 ft. long,	6x6	—108 feet.
2 Plates	12 "	6x6	— 72 "
2 Posts	10 "	6x4	— 40 "
8 Girts and Braces	13 "	4x2	— 69 "
30 Studs	10 "	4x2	—200 "
12 Rafters	8½ "	5x3	—127 "
4 Joists	12 "	6x4	— 96 "
Total			712 "

712 ft. Lumber, at $8 per M	5 69
Framing and Raising the same, at $8 per M	5 69
Roof—216 ft. Roof Boards, at $8 per M	1 72
1,500 Shingles, at $3 per M	4 50
Boarding and Shingling, at $1 25 per square	2 70
Cornice, Labor and Materials	9 00
Walls and Floor—400 ft. Siding, 1¼ inches thick, at 18 per M	7 20
Nails, and putting on the same, at $10 per M	4 00
300 ft. Battens, linear measure, laid	3 00
100 ft. Plank, 2 feet thick, for Platform Floor, laid	1 24

Window and Doors—1 Window, 12 lights	3 00
3 Doors, 7x2′ 8″, at $6	18 00

PRIVY.

MASONRY:

18 yards Excavation, at 20 cents per yard	$3 60
13 Perch of Stone Wall, at $1 25	16 25
23 yards of Lath and Plaster, at 1s. 6d. per yard	4 31

CARPENTER AND JOINER WORK:

Frame, Roof and Walls—14 Sills, Joists and Studs, 8 ft. long.....6x4—224 feet.
16 Studs, Braces and Rafters, 12 ft. long...4x2—128 "

Total..... 352 "

352 ft. Lumber, at $8	2 81
Framing, etc	2 81
130 ft. Roof Boards, laid	1 50
1,000 Shingles, Laid	4 00
Cornice, Labor and Material	4 00
250 ft. Siding, at $18 per M	4 50
Laying the same	1 00
200 ft. Battens, laid	2 00
Windows and Doors, etc.—2 Windows, 4 lights each, at $2 50	5 00
2 Doors, 7x2′ 4″ at $5	10 00
Floor and Inside Finish	2 50

SUMMARY.

Main Building	$276 70
Porch	27 03
Wood-House	69 50
Privy	64 28
Total	$436 88

SPECIFICATIONS.

EXCAVATIONS.—Trenches are to be dug for the foundation walls of sufficient debt to commence the walls below the action of the frost. The privy vault is to be six feet deep. All the earth is to be properly graded around the foundation walls.

FOUNDATION WALLS.—The foundation walls are all to be built of good wall stone, well laid in good lime and sand mortar. All walls are to be commenced below the action of frost, are to be 1½ feet thick, and are to show 1½ feet above the grade. The walls are to be built to the size of the frame, so

that all the sills of the frame shall be flush with the outside of the finished walls. One wall is to be built across the centre of the building for the joists to rest upon. The privy wall is to be laid in cement, and plastered with the same inside.

FRAME.—The framing timber must be all sound and straight. All the sills are to be bedded in mortar when placed upon the walls. All the timber designed for lath are to be placed 16 inches from centre to centre; The floor-joists 20 inches from centre to centre; and the rafters not above three feet from centre to centre. The ceiling-joists are to be supported in the centre by stay-laths attached to the rafters.

SIDING.—The frame is to be covered with pine boards, 1¼ inches thick, planed and matched. The boards are not to exceed one foot in width. Each joist, and the corners of the building, are to be battened with battens, and nailed to the sills, and each girt with one large nail through the centre of the batten and through the joist of the boards.

ROOFS.—The roofs are all to be with sound hemlock boards, laid with close joists, and well nailed. They are to be shingled with good, sound shingles, laid in courses showing 5½ inches to the weather, or in the same proportion if the shingles are over 18 inches in length. The ridges of the roof are to be finished with saddle-boards 6 inches wide, well nailed on.

CORNICES.—The ends of the rafters are to be planed up to the plate, and covered with matched plank, planed on the under side, and let into the rafters the thickness of the plank.

WINDOWS AND DOORS.—The windows in the school-room are to have 18 lights of 8x10 glass each; those of the porch and wood-house, 12 lights each; and those of the privy, 4 lights each. All the sash is to be 1¼ inches thick. The glass is to be equal to the best cylinder glass, and is to be beded and back-puttied, and the sash drawn. The front door, and the doors opening into the school-room, are to be 8x3 feet in size and 1¾ inches thick. The doors to the wood-house are to be 7x2.8, and 1½ inches thick; and those to the privy, 7x2.4, and 1½ inches thick. The larger doors are to be hung with three butts each; and all the others with two butts each. The front door is to be furnished with a good rim-lock; all other outside doors, with bolts on the inside, and the passage doors, with mortice latches. All the locks and latches are to be furnished with mineral knobs.

FLOORS.—The floors are all to be laid of good, sound, planed and matched flooring, well blind-nailed, each plank to each joist. No floor-plank is to be used that is over 10 inches in width.

STEPS.—Good steps, made of wood, are to be made and set at the front door, wood-house and privy doors; also such as may be required are to be made and set between the school-room and wood-house.

CHIMNEYS.—The chimneys are to be built of well burned brick, and to be built so as to receive the smoke-pipes at least 16 inches below the ceilings. Iron thimbles are to be laid in the chimney to receive the stove or smoke-pipe.

VENTILATION.—Ventilating flues are to be made and placed in the walls. The two flues are to unite in the garret, and to open into the ventilating top. These flues are to be made perfectly tight, with no openings except through the registers, and at the top. Two registers are to be placed in each of the flues, one at the base, and one just below the ceiling of the room.

CEILING.—The porch, school-room, and back entry-way are to be ceiled with narrow, planed and matched boards, laid vertically. The strips are to be placed on the walls around the inside of the porch, upon which are to be put wardrobe-hooks, ten inches apart.

PLASTERING.—The plastering is to be made of three coats of good mortar, made of new lime and clean sand. It is to be even and level on the face, and in every respect put on in a workman-like manner.

PAINTING.—The paint is all to be made of pure lead and linseed-oil, with only coloring enough to give it the desired shade. All the wood-work that requires painting to have three good coats of paint.

Design No. II.

This is the second of the series of cheap houses of wood, and is designed to accommodate forty pupils. By adding three feet to the length of the building, room will be afforded for an additional row of seats, and the room will accommodate forty-eight pupils. A building of this size is probably adapted to a greater number of our county districts than any other. The present school-houses, in a majority of the districts, have cost nearly or quite as much as the one here given, and yet they are vastly inferior to it in every element of beauty and comfort. We here have the double porch, affording ample room for entrances and clothes-rooms; a school-room sufficiently large to give a plentiful supply of pure air; everything necessary to the health and comfort of the pupils; and a building, without pretension, that is really an ornament to the landscape and an honor to the district.

DESIGN Nº II.

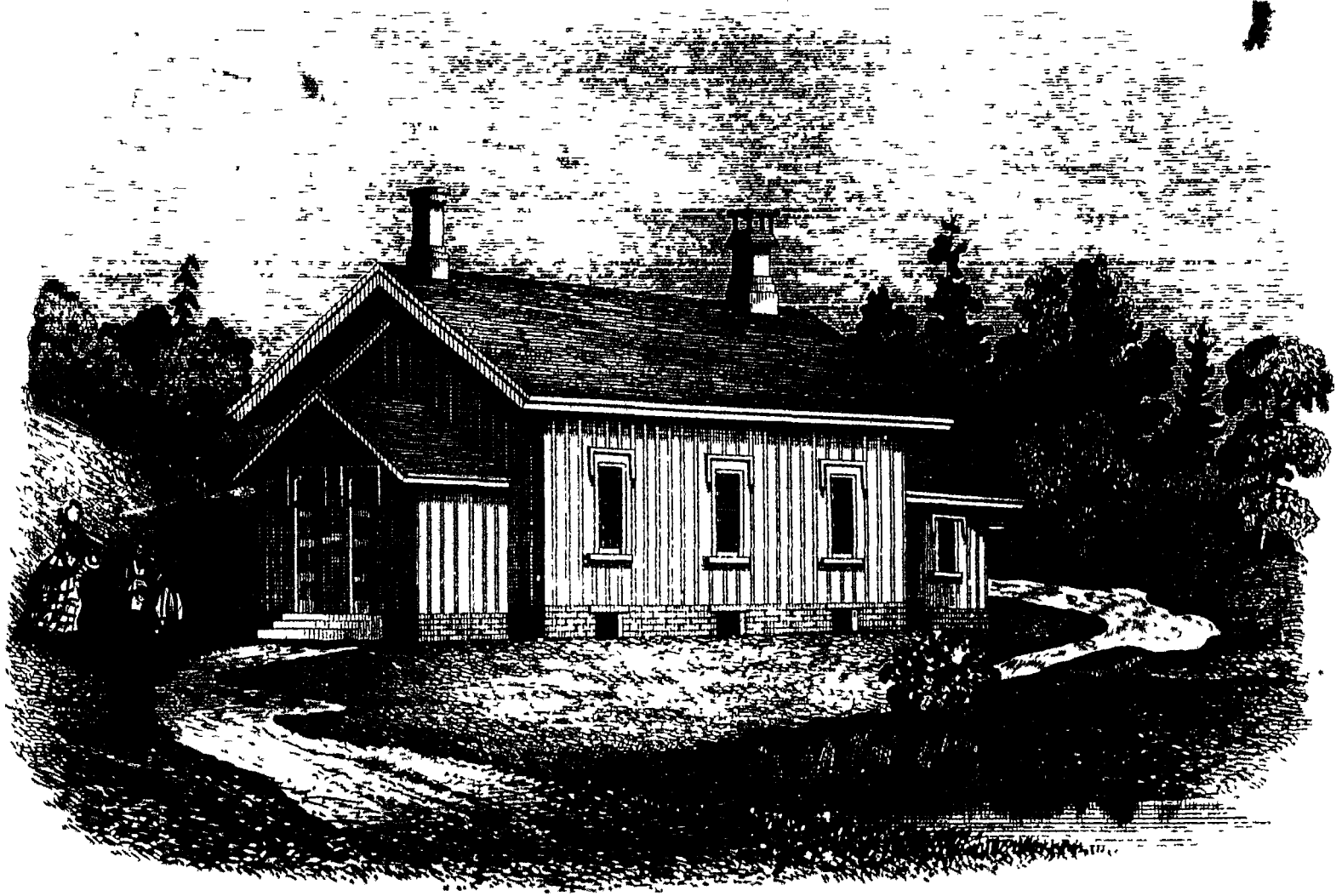


Fig. 9.

DESIGN Nº III.

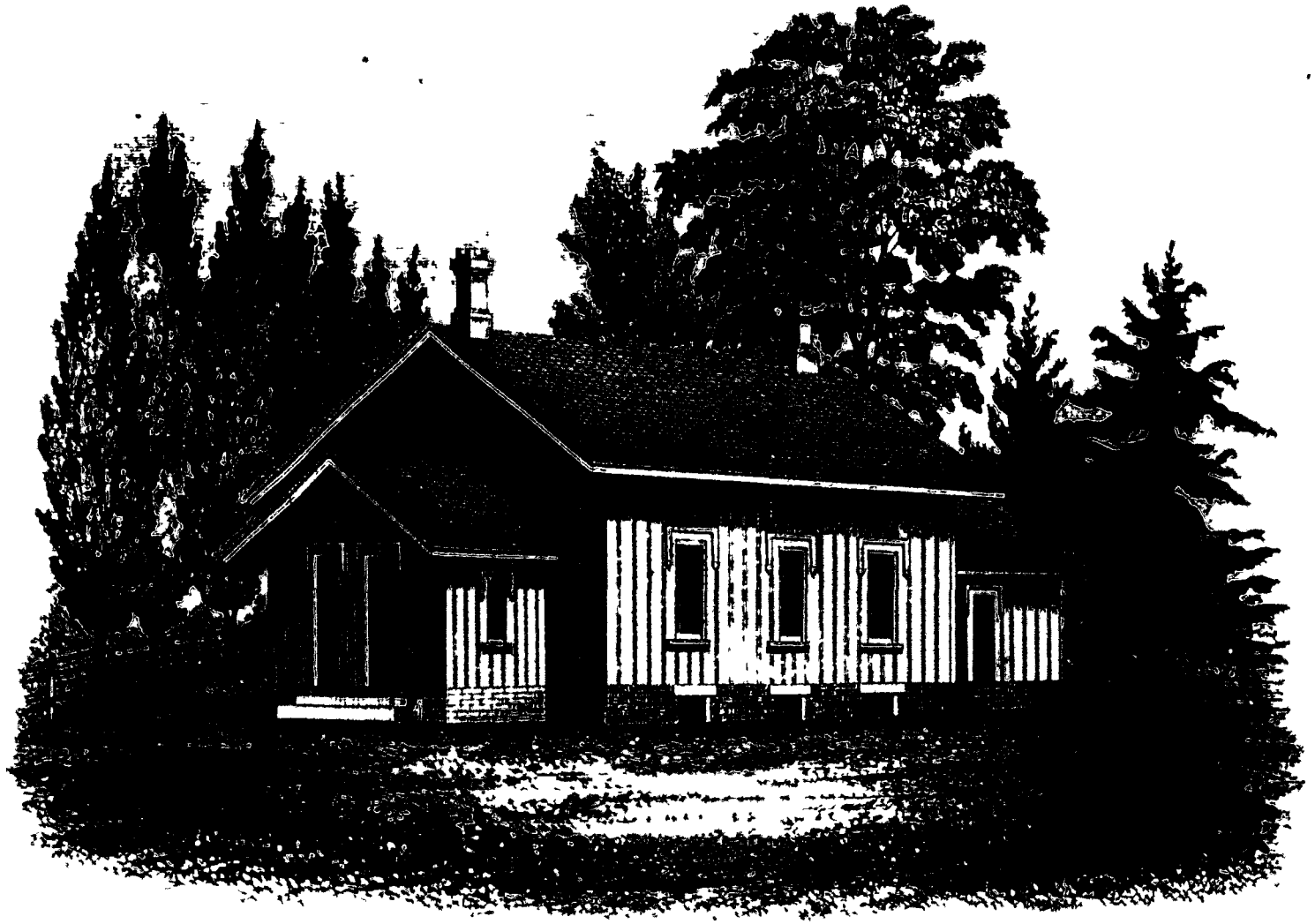


Fig. 11.

Plan of Design No. II.

Fig. 10.—Main Building, 30x24, 13 feet posts.
A A. Double Porch. 16x6.
B. Wood-House, 16x12.
C C. Privies, each 4x4.
D. Passage, 16x4.
E. Space in front of Desks, 10 feet wide.
F. Space in rear of Desks, 3 feet wide.
G G. Aisles, 2 feet wide.
L L. Aisles, 1½ feet wide.
H H. Desks, 3½ feet long.
I I. Recitation Seats.
J J. Blackboards.
K. Case for Books and Apparatus.
S. Stove.
T. Table.
V V. Ventilators.
X X. Railing.

DETAILS OF BUILDING.

All the details of building and finish in, and specifications for this design are like those of Design No. 1.

SUMMARY OF COST.

Main Building and Porch	$449 78
Wood-House	93 35
Privy, as in Design No. I	64 28
Total	$607 51

DESIGN NO. III.

This is the third of the series, and is designed to accomodate sixty pupils. By adding three feet to the length of the building, seventy pupils can be accommodated. The general features of this design are similar to the preceeding numbers of the series, except in the arrangement of the back entry-ways. As the pupils increase in number, the greater becomes the necessity of providing means for the entire separation of the sexes, except in the School-room. In this design the entry-way is separated from the wood-room, and divided into two parts by partitions, so that the two yards are entirely separated. The outer-door of the wood-room opens into the boys' yard, and the inner door into the boys' hall. This arrangement will save the teacher much trouble, and will put an end entirely to many of the objections which have been urged against the education of the sexes together.

PLAN OF DESIGN NO III.

Fig. 12.—Main building, 33x30.
Rear Building, 18x14.
AA. Double Porch, 18x18.
B. Wood-Room, 18x8.
DD. Back Entry-ways, each 9x6.
E. Space in front of the Desks, 10 feet wide.
F. Space in rear of the Desks, 3 feet wide
G G. Aisles, 2½ feet wide.
L L. Aisles, 1½ feet wide.
HH. Desks, 3½ feet long.
II. Recitation seats.
JJ. Blackboards.
K. Case for Books and Apparatus.
S. Stove.
T. Table.
VV. Ventilators.

DETAILS OF BUILDING.

The details of building and finish in, and the specifications for this design are the same as in Design No. I.

SUMMARY OF COST.

Main Building	$458 15
Porch	106 20
Wood-House	120 20
Privy, as in Design No. I	64 28
Total	$748 83

DESIGN NO. VI.

In plan and general arrangement, this design is like Design No. II. For plan see fig. 10. The blankness of the walls of this building has been relieved by pilasters, and a cupola has been added for a bell-tower. This cupola may be left off, if the builder chooses. The ventilating flues here are carried up with the walls of the cupola.

SUGGESTIONS.

A cupola, similar to the one given in this design, may be added to either of the cheap designs at a very trifling expense. It adds much to the beauty of the building, and, more than any other one thing, is a distinctive feature of School architecture. The cupola should never be built so as to appear as a

mere appendage to the roof, but it should rest upon supports, which visibly extend to the ground. Besides the improvement to the appearance of the building, the cupola forms a tower for a bell; and a bell should be considered an indispensable article of apparatus for every School-house. By means of a bell, which can be heard at a distance, a much greater promptness in the attendance of pupils can be secured than in any other manner.

SPECIFICATIONS.

EXCAVATION.—Trenches are to be dug of sufficient depth to commence the walls below the action of frost. The privy vault is to be six feet deep. All the earth is to be properly leveled and graded around and from the walls when the walls are finished.

FOUNDATION WALLS.—The foundation walls are all to be built of good wall stone, and well laid in good mortar made of fresh-burned lime and clean sand. The walls are all to commence below the action of frost, and are to have a footing-course under them at least 20 inches wide and 12 inches thick, laid with care and well grouted. All the walls are to show 18 inches of facia above the grade. The faced walls are to project 3 inches and to be covered with a cut-stone water-table, set flush with the stone walls so as to receive the brick walls and pilasters.

BRICK WALLS.—The brick walls are to be built of well-burned brick laid in good mortar, made of fresh-burned lime and clean sand. All the outside walls are to be finished with flush face and struck joints. The gable-end walls are to be eight-inch solid walls. The walls are to be built sufficiently high to leave the School-room 13 feet high in the clear, and the porch and wood-house 9 feet in the clear.

CHIMNEYS.—The flues are to be smoothly plastered. An iron thimble is to be set in the chimney at least 16 inches below the ceiling to receive the smoke-pipe.

VENTILATION.—Ventilating flues are to be carried up with the walls and plastered. They are to unite in one in the attic, and open into a wooden ventilating top.

ROOFS.—The roofs are to be boarded and shingled, as specified in Design No. 1.

CORNICE.—The roof-boards are to project over the gable-end walls the same distance that the rafters project over the side walls and are to be furnished with furring the same size as the rafters. The furring and rafters are to be ceiled on the under side with planed and matched boards, and the other members of the cornice put on in the usual manner.

DOORS.—The outside and inside doors are to be of the thickness, and hung and trimmed, as specified in Design No. I.

School Furniture.

All efforts at reform and perfection in School matters will fall far short of the desired end if we stop with the improvement of the School building. When we have accomplished that we shall have done a great deal, but yet not all, by any means, that is necessary. A decided change for the better must be made in the special furniture of the School room. Many really fine buildings are utterly spoiled from want of attention to this matter, and by still clinging to the old styles and opinions—that "anything will do," is, I regret to say, too prevalent. The old fashioned pine or basswood desk, unpainted and rickety, must be entirely banished,—the narrow, flat seat and perpendicular back—or seat without back—must give way to styles more easy and elegant, before we make the interior and comfort of the School room what it should be.

I have before alluded to the arrangement of seats and desks for the accommodation of pupils of different ages. Besides their gradation, they should be strongly made of durable material, and well finished, so as to be ornamental as well as useful. A shelf underneath, for packing away books, etc., should be provided, and a permanent inkstand (or well) furnished, to prevent the injury and disfigurement resulting from overturning the ink. They should be handsomely made, for in this case "beauty serves the strict utilitarian purpose of protecting them from injury, as well as a higher, and perhaps, more important one. The rude furniture of the olden time was soon covered with ink-spots, cuts and scratches innumerable. Elaborate jack-knife carvings overlaid each other every term, until the original form and complexion was entirely obliterated. Whenever poorly made or unpainted furniture is used, a like result must follow. Well finished and elegant furniture, on the contrary, has often been in constant use for years without receiving a single scratch, the beauty preserving it, as well as serving to inculcate habits of order and carefulness. Furniture should always be finished like cabinet-work, or else thoroughly painted and varnished."

In Nebraska blackwalnut is much cheaper than any other wood which is fit for the purpose. This is susceptible of elegant finish, and will answer as well as harder or more costly wood. Pine has to be brought so far, at high rates or freight, etc., that it exceeds in cost all other woods, and may, on that account

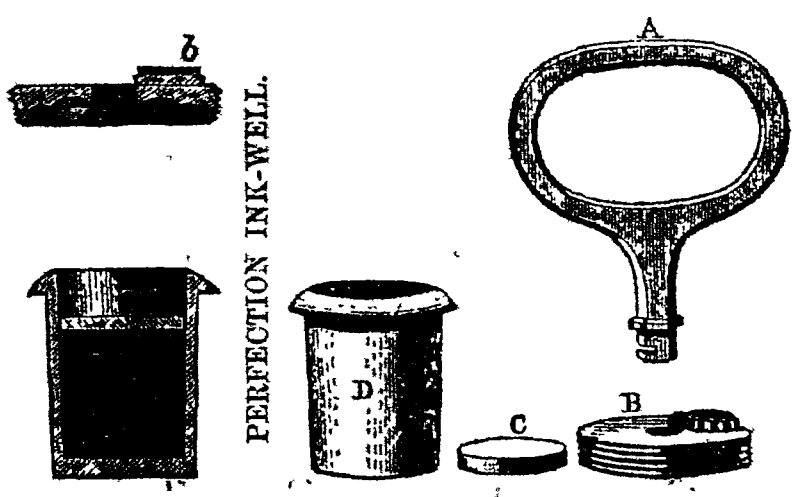
be rejected. Paint ought not to be used, and the blackwalnut (or oak) needs only to be oiled and varnished to make it look well.

The best size for double desks should vary from 3½ to 4 feet in length and from 15 to 24 inches wide, depending upon the size of the scholars that are to be accommodated.

The edges and corners should be carefully rounded, and all the work should be smooth and well finished. About three or four inches of the upper side should be level, the inclination of the rest should not exceed one inch to a foot. The level portion should have a groove extending across it, to prevent pencils, pens, etc., from rolling off, and should also be provided with a permanent ink-stand or well. The Perfection Ink-well is a very excellent one and has many advantages over the ordinary ink-stand, among which are, that it does not rise above the desk. The cover has no hinge to corrode or make a noise in shutting. It is fastened to the desk, so that it cannot be removed, or opened except to dip the pen, without the key, which should always be in charge of the teacher; this prevents accidental upsetting or spilling the ink, and it cannot get out of order.

The cost of the ink-well is $2,50 per dozen, for sale by the Holbrook Apparatus Co., New York and Chicago.

FIG. 2. FIG. 1.



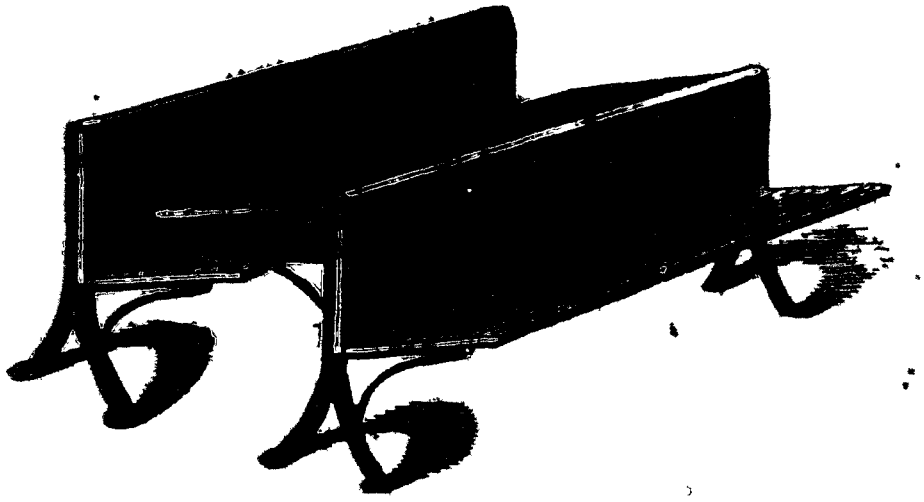
EXPLANATION.—The well (D) hangs by its rim in a hole bored in the desk, the upper edge of the well being as low as the surface of the desk. The PRESERVER (C) floats on the ink, (Fig. 2,) but is pushed down in dipping the pen. The CAP, (B,) by a thread on the outer edge is screwed into the hole in the desk, and forms a COVER to the well, (D,) securely locking it. The KEY, (A,) fits into the pen-hole in the cover and acts as a screw-driver. The hook at the bottom of the key removes the cap when unlocked.

To set this in the desk, bore a hole 1½ inches in diameter and ¼ inch deep, then a 1¼ inch hole bored through.

There should be a shelf to every desk about five inches below the top to accommodate books, papers, slate, etc. The standards that support the desk may be made of wood, which is somewhat cheaper than iron, though not as durable, and more liable to get out of repair.

The first of the cuts which I am enabled to present here was furnished me by Geo. Sherwood, Esq., of Chicago, and the desk which it represents can be purchased in that city at Nos. 122, and 124, Lake street.

FIG. 6.



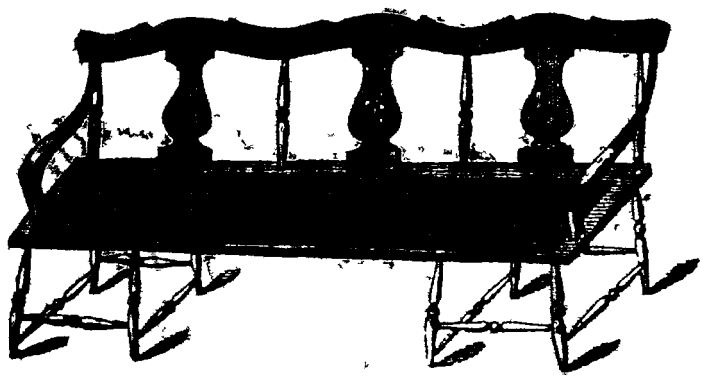
The stanchions or end pieces in this, as in the desks hereafter illustrated, are of iron, to which the wood work is fastened with screws, making it convenient for shipping, as it can be readily put together.

The price, nicely finished, varnished, supplied with best Ink-wells, screws for fastening, and all complete, boxed and delivered at any depot in that city, $4 00.

The following cuts were furnished me by Messrs. W. Chase & Son, of Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of a great assortment of School furniture, and whose furniture can be purchased either at 198, Seventh street, Buffalo, or of George Sherwood, No. 124, Lake street, Chicago, Ill., or of Mitchell, Rammelsberg & Co., Nos. 134 and 136, North Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

In every School-room there should be a sufficient number of recitation seats, and the following is a very excellent and cheap design for a Settee, for that purpose. They are made of white maple, with iron arms, and of any length desired:

FIG. 7.



PRICE $4 00.

For the smallest children, the a-b-c-darians, in School, a desk is not necessary. They can be accommodated in front of the front desks, having underneath their seats, a shelf divided into cells for putting away their books; or, by a seat, represented by Fig. 8, which has a shelf and cell for books, etc., at the side of the seat, and which has the further advantage of allowing the little ones the opportunity of resting their heads if they should feel inclined to take a nap—which very young children frequently desire to do, and which ought to be permitted, as they soon weary if kept too closely confined to the School-room, and which would be much better than having them run out, or make other disturbance which their restless disposition would lead them to do. This seat is very neat and convenient, and just the thing for a Primary School, as the scholars can all rise at one time without having the step out in the aisle. The price is $2,50.

FIG. 8.

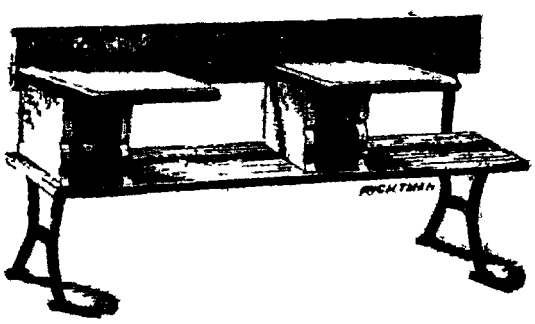


FIG. 9.

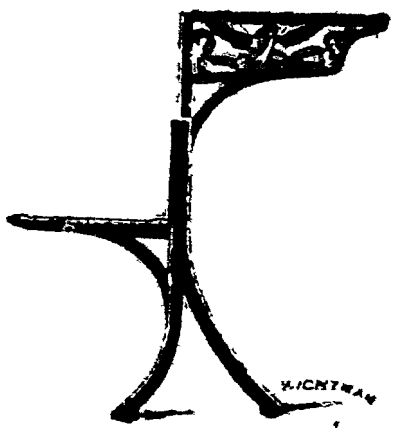
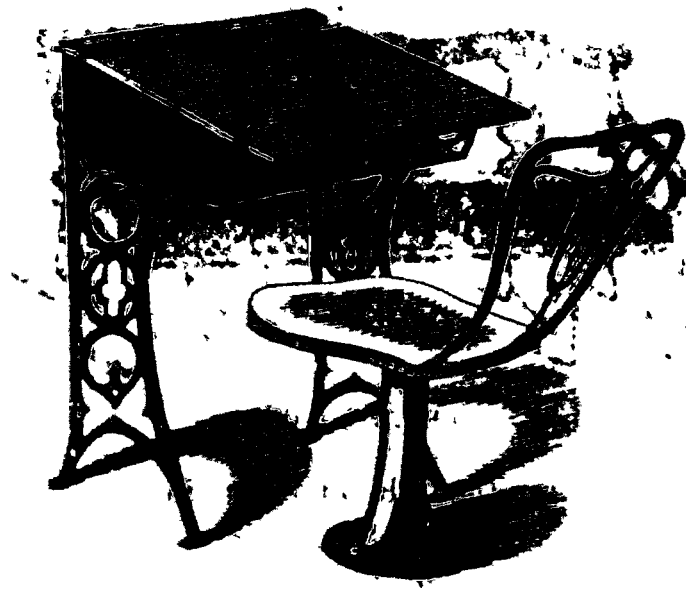


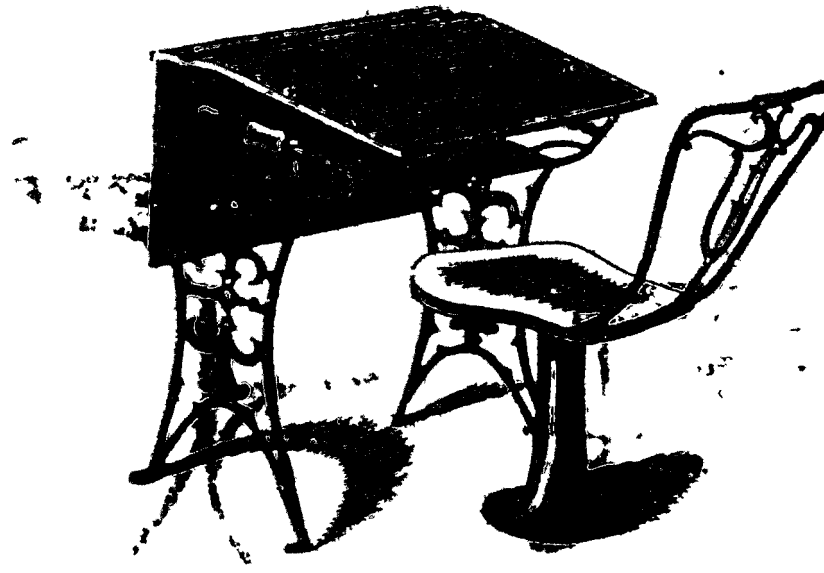
FIG. 9.—Represents the side of the "Eagle Combination Desk and Seat," which, when put together, resembles Fig. 6,—both of which are made of four different sizes, so as to accommodate pupils of different ages.

FIG. 10.



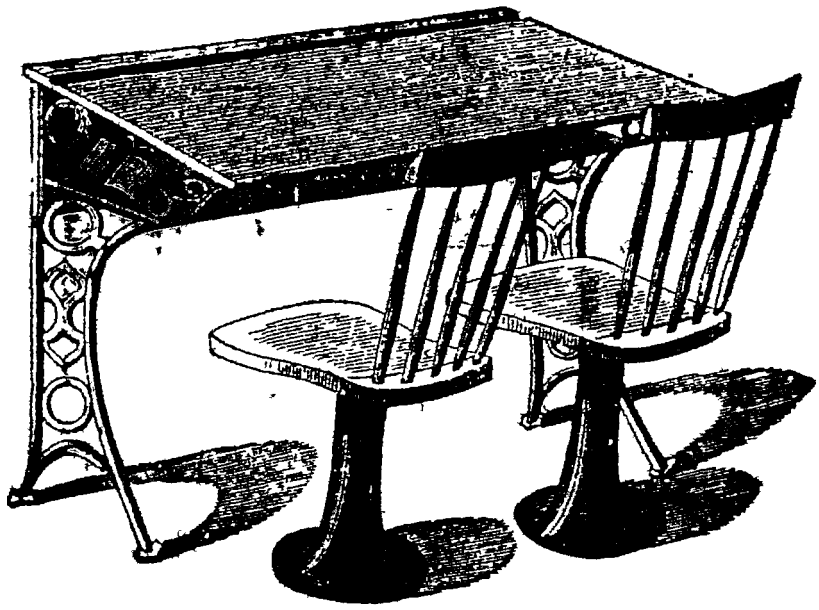
CHASE'S PORTABLE GRAMMAR DESK, (No. 15.)—Three sizes are made. 25. 26½. and 28 inches high. Price $4,25; (with the plain back chair, $4.00.) Double Desk of same pattern $6,50.

FIG. 11.



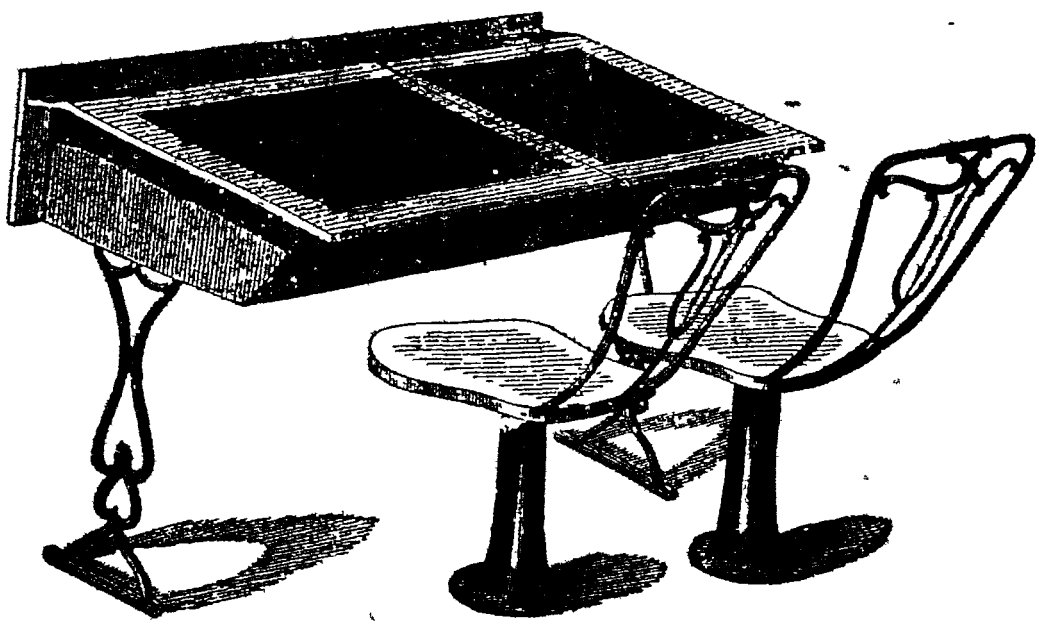
PORTABLE INTERMEDIATE SINGLE DESK AND CHAIR, (No. 16.)—Two sizes of this style are manufactured with the hight of the side next the scholar 22½ and 24 inches; price $3,25. (With a plain back chair as in Fig. 12, 25 cents less.) Double Desk of same pattern, $5,50.

FIG. 12.



CHASE'S DOUBLE PRIMARY DESK AND CHAIRS, (No. 29.)—With wood or iron back chair, like Figs. 10 and 11. Hight next the scholar, 23inches; price, $4,50. Single Desk of same pattern, $2,50.

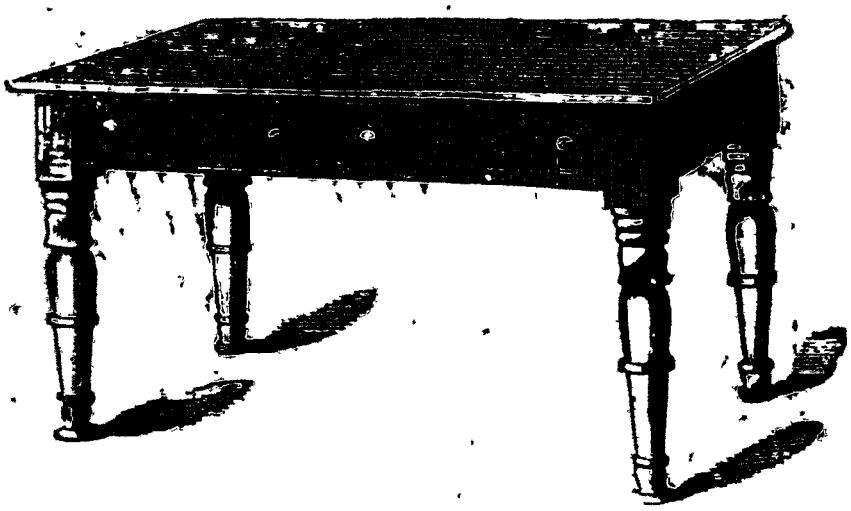
FIG. 13.



CHASE'S HIGH SCHOOL DOUBLE DESK AND CHAIRS, (No. 10.)—Three sizes are made: 24, 26, and 28 inches in hight. Each cover opens a separate apartment in the desk, designed for the exclusive use of one scholar. Also Port Folio in top, which will be extra. This is a good arrangement, as each scholar can keep his own books under lock and key if necessary. The price is $7,50; single desk, same pattern, $5,50.

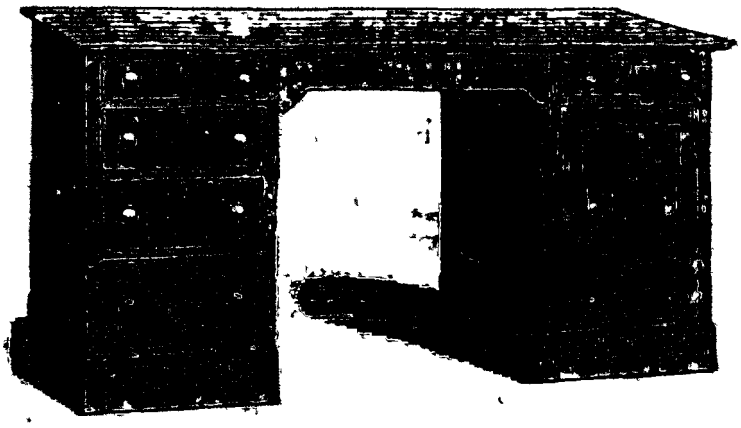
A convenient seat, and table or desk, should be provided in every School-room for the use of the teacher.

FIG. 14.



Represents one of the cheapest kind of Tables. The price of the standard size is $6.00.

FIG. 15.



CHASE'S TEACHERS DESK, (No. 24.)—With five drawers and closet; price $24,00. Same design with inclined top separate or attached, are also manufactured.

FIG. 16.

CHASE'S TEACHER'S DESK WITH FOUR DRAWERS,—and cloth top; price $22,00; with a plain wood top, $20,00. The Tables and Desks are all made of cherry, finely polished and varnished.

After furnishing the School-room with seats, you will need a WATER PAIL and several TUMBLERS; and a SLOP BUCKET to receive the water usually thrown on the floor by children after drinking; and if there is no well convenient to the School-house, one should be provided. A BROOM and DUSTING BRUSHES are very necessary, and to keep children clean, and learn them habits of personal cleanliness, you should provide a WASH-BASIN, with SOAP and TOWELS, and no scholar should ever be allowed to take his seat with dirty hands and faces. It will cost but little to provide a SCRAPER and MAT for children to clean their feet before entering the School-room, and the teacher should always see that they do so.

In winter you will need a STOVE, and it should be provided with an EVAPORATING DISH, which should always be supplied with *fresh, pure water*; a SHOVEL and TONGS, and ASH-PAIL, are necessary; and the School-room ought to have a THERMOMETER, by which the temperature of the room may be regulated.

As *punctuality* is one of the cardinal virtues, and to teach children the importance of it, let there be a CLOCK provided, and all of the exercises of the School-room have a specific hour; then no pupil can have an excuse for the non-performance of duties at the proper time, and the teacher saved from much annoyance by classes being behind in their studies, and each class can have its own, and ample time for recitation without encroaching upon the time of another class.

BLACK-BOARDS.

After providing the foregoing, the next thing necessary is a BLACK-BOARD. There are but few of the exercises of the School-room but can be elucidated much more readily by its use, and a teacher who is able to draw well, can make it take the place in a great measure of other apparatus.

The Black-board should be as large as possible, and if the house is built on the plan of Fig. 1, page 151, should be made the length of the room; two feet from the floor, and five feet wide, is a very convenient size. Smaller Black-boards can be placed between the windows, and in all cases a trough should be placed beneath the Board to catch the dust and to hold the chalk, wipers, wands or pointers.

Black-boards may be made of good thoroughly seasoned Pine plank, glued together, with good stiff cleats on the back; plain the surface perfectly smooth and then paint it thoroughly with the best kind of black paint, mixing with the last coat a quantity of pulverized pumice-stone, to make the surface

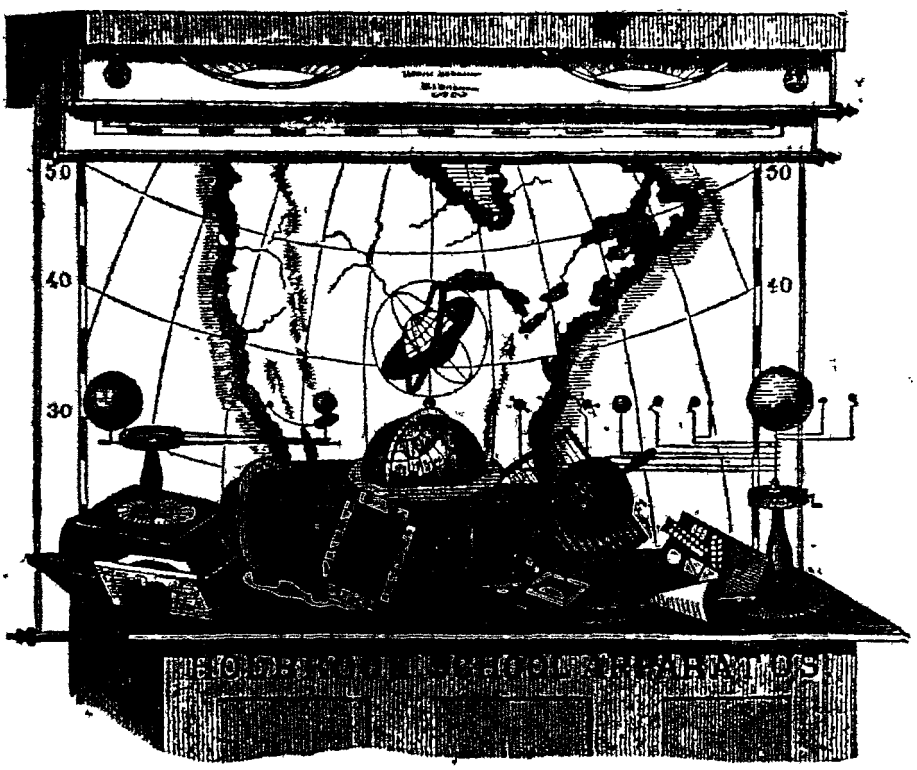
slightly gritty, so that chalk marks can be easily made and distinctly seen. Varnish, or a smooth glassy surface must be avoided. The following recipe for a paper surface black-board, is from BARNARDS' SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE, and is much cheaper than any other here described: "Cover the surface smoothly with ordinary wall-paper, taking care to remove all inequalities; then cover it with the following composition: grind a quantity of lamp-black in alcohol, to entirely free it from lumps; mix with it the flour of emery and spirit varnish, using a sufficient amount of lamp- black and emery to give the required black and abrading surface; and the varnish should contain only sufficient gum to hold the ingredients together, and confine the composition to the wall. The composition can be applied with a common paint-brush. The surface should be thoroughly dry and hard before using.

Blackwalls may be made upon a brick wall, or upon plastering, by mixing with the ordinary "hard finish; a sufficient quantity of lamp-black disolved in alchohol to make the entire mass perfectly black. It is best to have freshly calcined plaster, and have it put on by a workman who is accustomed to laying on hard-finish, to secure a good result.

MAPS

Of the world, United States, Territory and County, should be provided for every School-room, to aid in teaching Geography; and if the teacher can draw at all, he should draw upon the black-board maps of the grounds immediately about the School-house, so as to give the pupils an idea of the uses of Maps, and as a basis for more extended instruction in Geography.

School Apparatus.

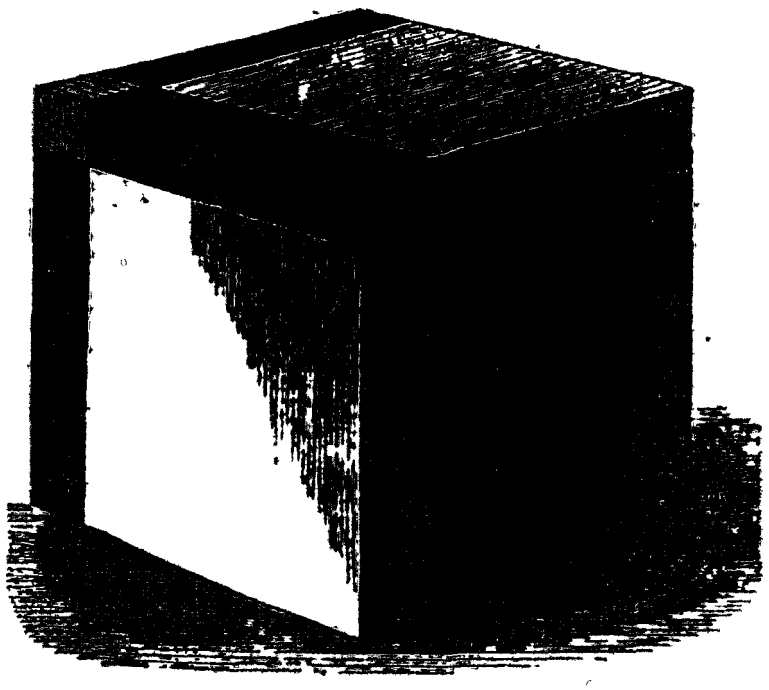


In an admirable little work entitled "The Teacher and the Parent," by Charles Northend, an anecdote is related, which well illustrates the importance of having some kind of apparatus, no matter how simple, to aid in illustrating the subjects taught in our Common Schoools: "A gentleman took up an apple to show a neice, sixteen years of age, who had studied Geography for several years, something about the shape and motion of the earth. She looked at him for a few minutes, and said with much earnestness: 'Why Uncle, you don't really mean to say that the earth turns round, do you?' 'Certainly; did you not learn that several years ago?' 'Yes, sir,' said she; 'I *learned* it, but I never *knew* it before.' Now it is obvious that this young lady had been laboring several years on the subject of Geography, and groping in total darkness, because some kind friend did not show her, at the out-set, by some familiar illustration, that the earth actually turned round." And it is

to call the attention of School officers to the importance of providing an auxiliary so necessary in imparting instruction to children, that I applied to George Sherwood, Esq., President of the Holbrook Apparatus Co., Chicago, for the cuts which are here presented, and which illustrate the very excellent, simple and cheap apparatus manufactured by them, for elucidating the most important branches taught in our public Schools, and by which the teacher can greatly increase the interest of young learners in their studies, by addressing them not only through their sense of *hearing*, but their sense of *sight*.

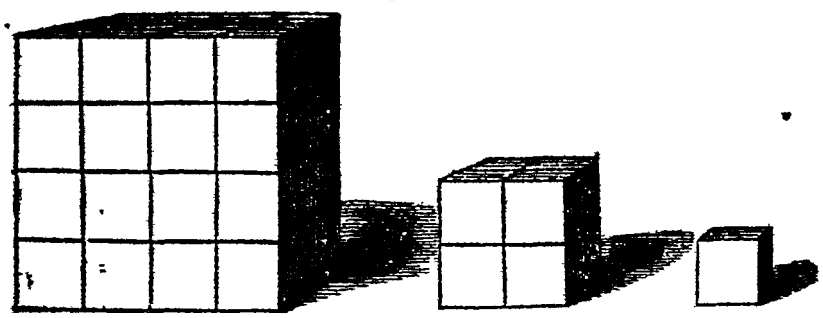
Do not understand me as inculcating the idea that a large amount of expensive apparatus is necessary for the success of a School; many simple things in every day use can be employed by an ingenius teacher, to illustrate many of the principles of science without expense, but to explain others, apparatus is absolutely necessary,—and the following is, I believe, as good as can be purchased anywhere for the price, and much cheaper than can be got up at present in this Territory.

FIG. 18.



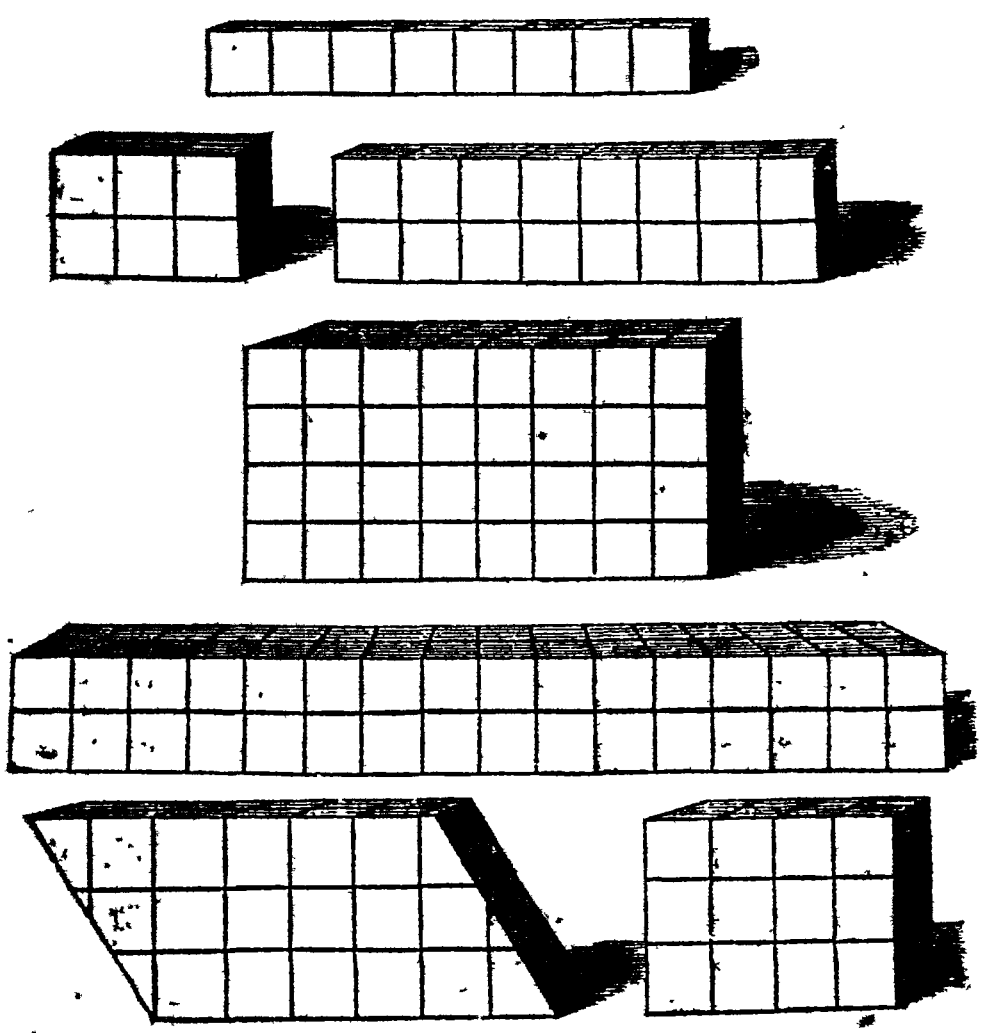
The cube represented by Fig. 18, is a solid of six equal sides. The cube is increased by the addition of seven pieces; by the proper arrangement of which, the cube root is clearly illustrated. The length, breadth and thickness must be equal, and their product equivalent to the solid contents of the cube. To a person unacquainted with Geometry, there can be no better way for satisfactorily explaining the cube root, than by this simple block—the price of which is 50 cents.

FIG. 19.



The three cubes represented above, show distinctly the squares of the numbers 1, 2, and 4, to be 1, 4, and 16, and the cubes to be 1, 8, and 64, facts which are frequently difficult of comprehension by children.

FIG. 20.



PARALLELOPIPEDS

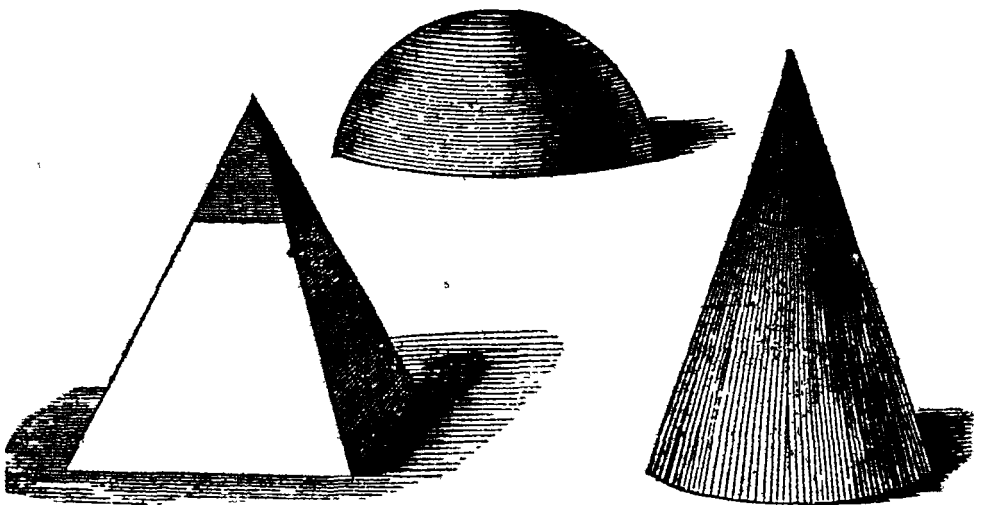
Which may be put to a variety of uses; they can be advantageously employed in illustrating Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division. For explaining the rules for Mensuration or Solid Mensuration, nothing can be better—and with the following Geometricacal figures, gives the pupil more definite ideas of solids than pages of description, and much more clearly than any drawings can:

FIG. 21.

HEXAGONAL PRISM. PRISM. TRIANGULAR PRISM. CYLINDER.

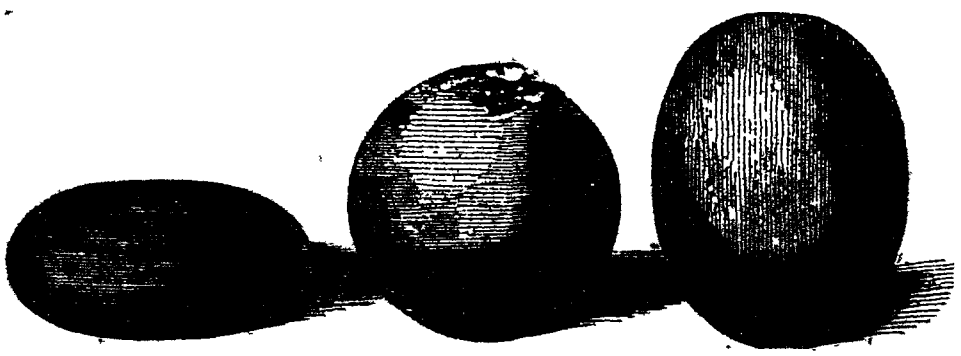
In the illustration of Geometrical solids, no distinct idea can be given of them so well as having the solids themselves. The figures above represent four such solids, whose contents are found by multiplying the area of one end by the length. The ends or bases, as in the figures, are hexagons, squares, triangles and circles. Solids having circles, are called cylinders; otherwise, prisms. The hexagonal prisms can be used to illustrate the saving of room made by using this form where a given space is to be divided into separate compartments. The cells of honey-comb are hexagons, and it is remarkable that bees instinctively make their cells of this form.

FIG. 22.



PYRAMID AND FRUSTRUM. SEGMENT OF A SPHERE. CONE AND FRUSTRUM.

FIG. 23.



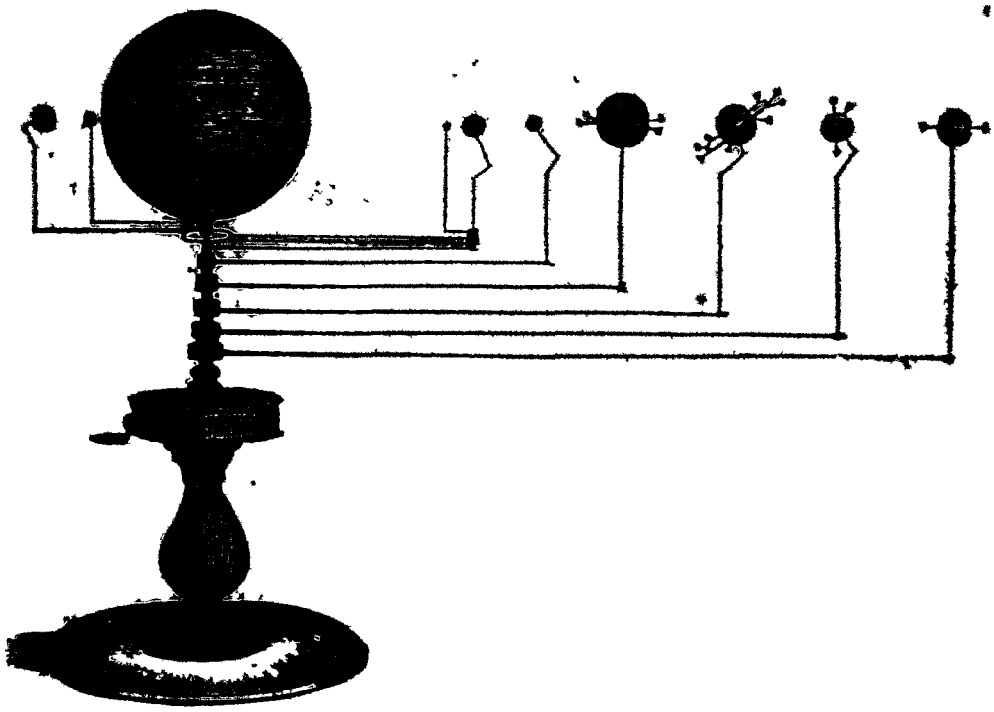
OBLATE SPHEROID. SPHERE. PROLATE SPHEROID.

A set of the Geometrical and Arithmetical Solids can be purchased for one dollar and fifty cents.

The ORREY, or Planetarium, (Fig. 24.) shows the Planets in their revolutions around the sun—their relative sizes and distances from the sun; by turning the key, all the planets are made to move with different velocities.

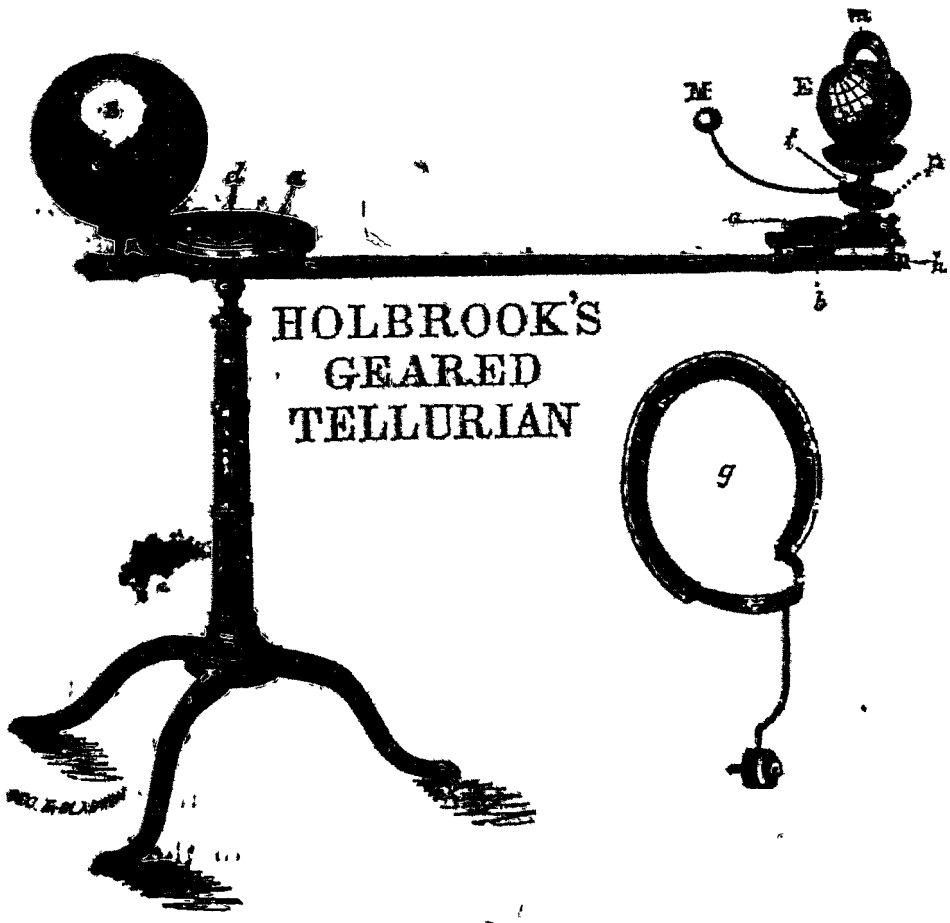
This instrument was invented by George Graham, but derived its name from one made by Mr. Cowley, for an English Nobleman, the Earl of ORRERY: the price of this instrument is $10,00.

FIG. 24.



ORRERY, OR PLANETARIUM.

FIG. 25.

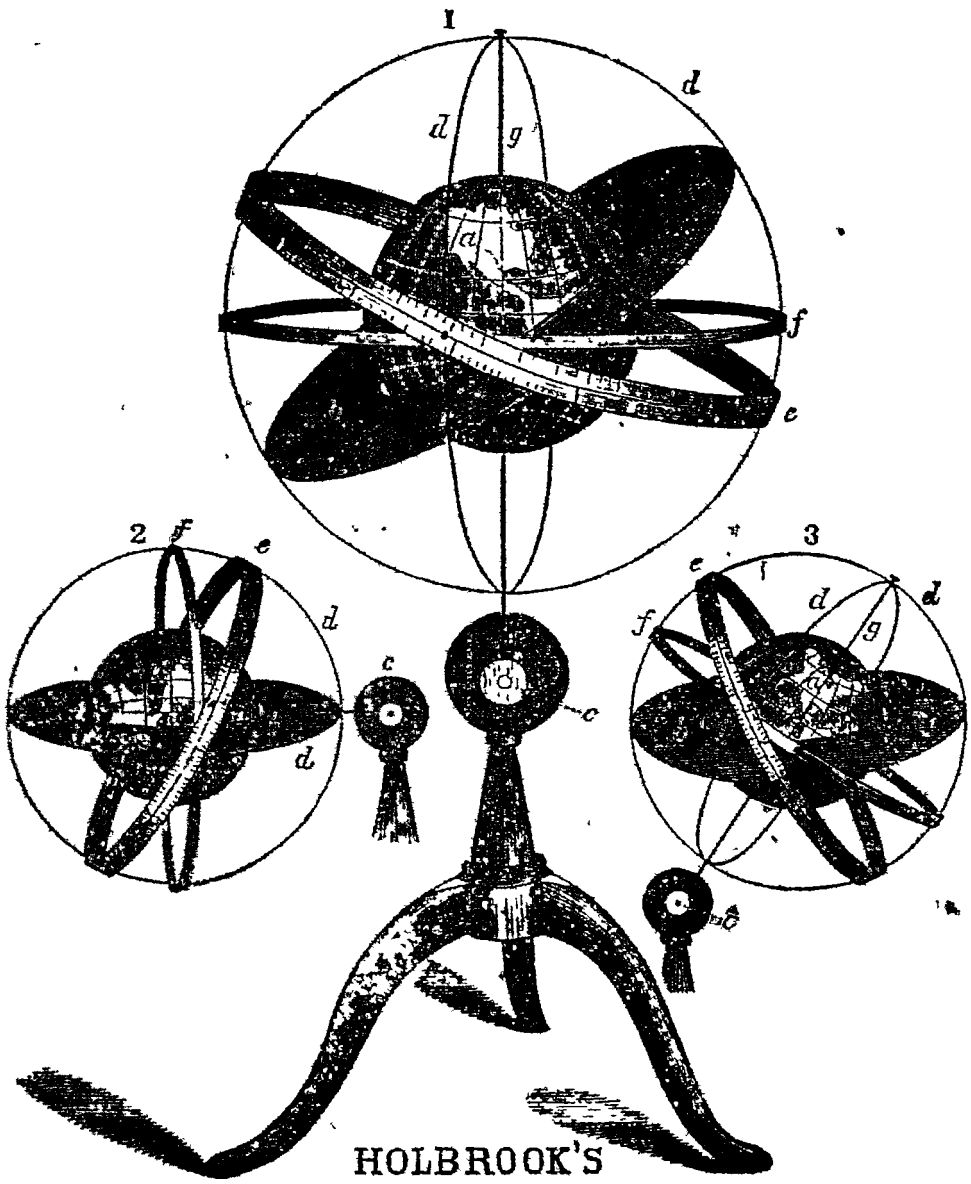


THE TELLURIAN, is designed to represent many phenomena, arising from the relations of the Sun, Moon and Earth to each other.

It represents very clearly and beautifully, the changes of the seasons; the varying length of the days and nights; the rising of the Sun north of east, and its setting north of west in the summer; and its rising and setting south of these points in the winter; the changes of the Moon; solar and lunar eclipses; spring and neap tides; the length of days on the Moon; the appearance of the Earth to observers on the Moon; the Harvest-moon; the difference between a Solar and the Siderial year, and many other phenomena, equally interesting.

This machine, which costs from $8.00 to $15,00, and the Orrery, are indispensable in every School; without them the young student will not be apt to obtain a clear comprehension of the movements and relation of the Heavenly bodies.

FIG. 26.



HOLBROOK'S
CELESTIAL SPHERE.

THE CELESTIAL SPHERE represents the Earth (*a*) surrounded by the great circles of the heavens; the Meridians (*d*), equator (*f*), and ecliptic (*e*). The ecliptic is divided into twelve equal parts, showing the twelve signs of the zodiac; and its northern edge is marked with the days of the year. The axis (*g*) may be inclined at any angle desired, by loosening the thumb-screw (*c*), (Fig. 2 and 3 of cut.) A horizon plane (*b*) is attached, by which the real horizon of any place on the globe may be shown, also the comparative lengths of day and night on any part of the earth, and at any season; the rising and setting of the sun; the Sun's appearance at the North Pole, and its place in the Ecliptic on any day in the year.

The Celestial Sphere, brass mounted, costs $8,00; with sections on the outer rings showing the stars, $12,00.

FIG. 27.

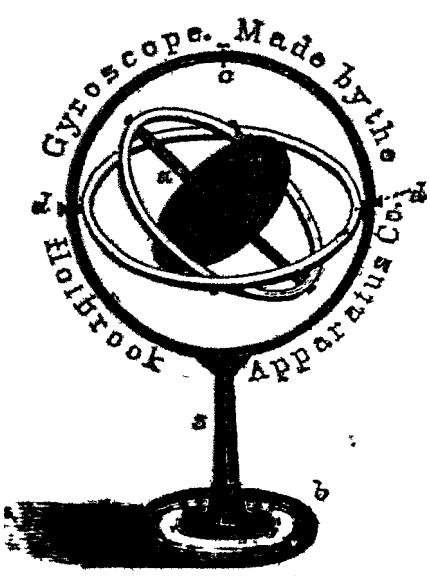


FIG. 28.

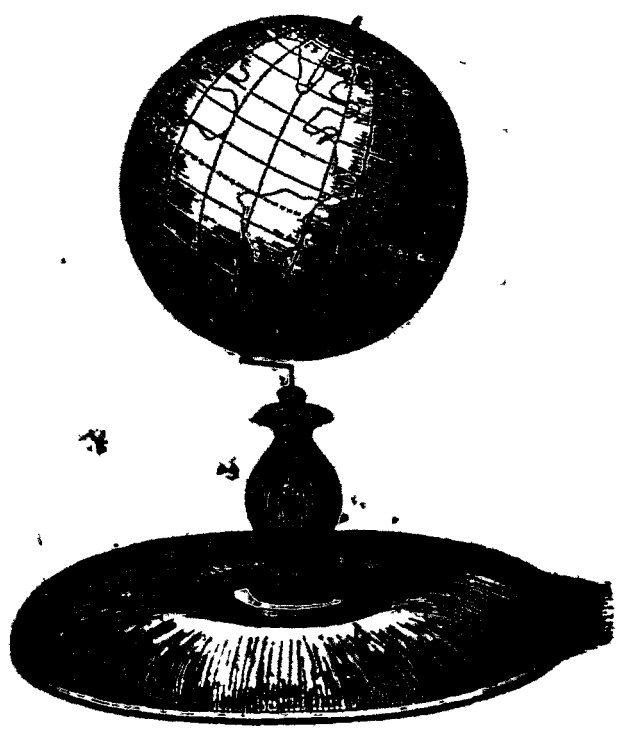


FIG. 27.—THE GYROSCOPE is an instrument recently invented by M. FOUCAULT, by which the diurnal rotation of the Earth, and the effects of revolution or rotation are exhibited.

FIG. 28.—The TERRESTRIAL GLOBES in the hands of a competent teacher will enable the student to gain more knowledge of the form of the Earth, its zones, latitude and longitude, etc., in one week than has often been acquired in one term or quarter of the scholastic year.

An 8 inch globe on stand like Fig. 29, costs from $5,50 to $6,00. The one like Fig. 30 with a brass meridian circle, costs $8,00; and with horizontal mounting and quadrant, $10,00. The *axis is movable* in the brass meridian, so as to elevate or depress the globes at pleasure.

FIG. 29.

FIG. 30.

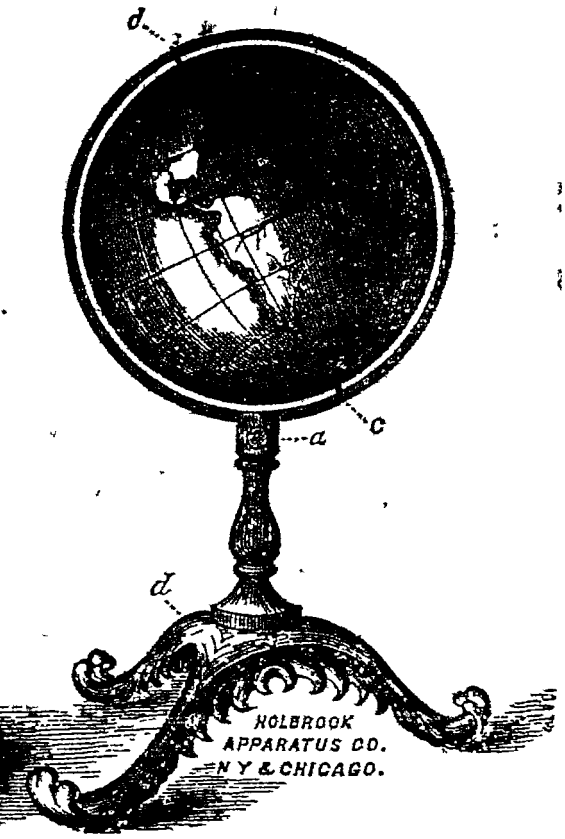
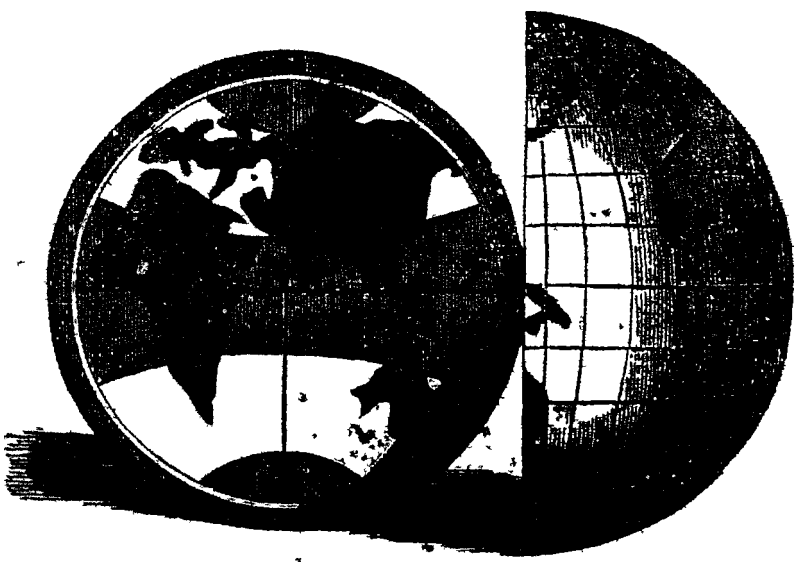


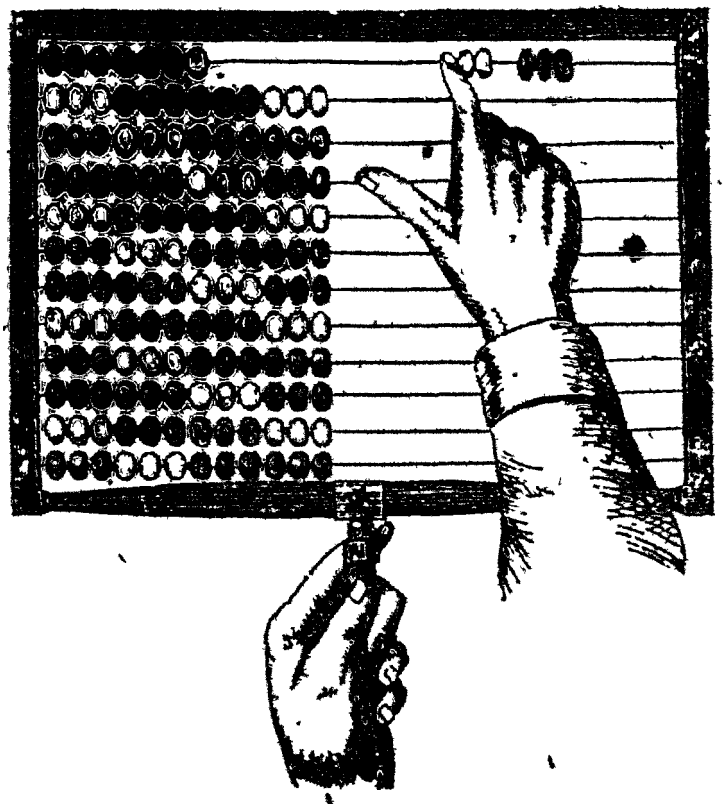
FIG. 31.



A HEMISPHERE GLOBE supplies a want long felt, viz:—an illustration, which any child can understand, of the reason of the curved lines on a map, and shows how the flat surface is a proper representation of a globe. It is the result of a suggestion from a practical teacher. Two hemispheres are united by a hinge, and, when closed, a neat little globe is presented; when opened, two maps are seen, showing the continents, as if through transparent hemispheres.

The price of the Hemisphere Globe 3 inches in diameter, is $1,00; and of 5 inches in diameter, $1,50.

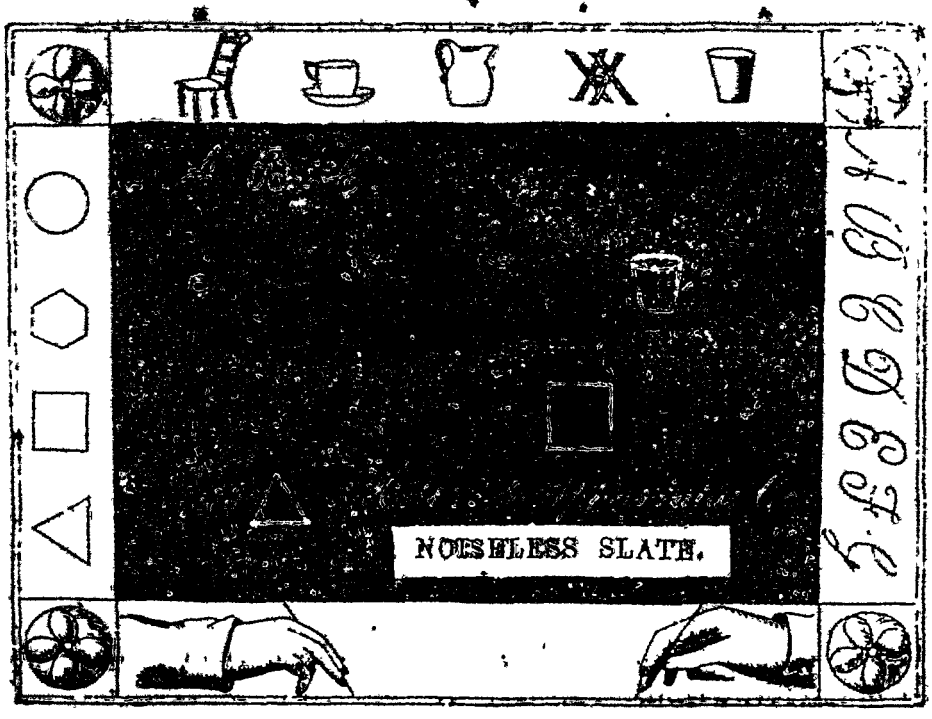
FIG. 32.



THE NUMERAL FRAME, is an admirable instrument for teaching children to count, and to perform the operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, and can be, in the hands of a skillful teacher, turned to good account in teaching the principles of fractions, and many of the more complex operations upon numbers.

The price with 100 balls is 63 cents; with 144 balls, 75 cents.

FIG. 33.



A SLATE is one of the most important aids to learning that can be placed in the hands of a child,—as it affords them pleasant employment in writing, drawing and composition. I have known many children that it seemed almost impossible to learn to read, or even remember the letters of the alphabet, who almost immediately on getting possession of a Slate, would commence to imitate the letters, and by practicing would very soon learn to name them, and to read. Of the one represented above, the margin is filled with copies of letters and various objects to be drawn, and very excellent and interesting exercises for children to busy themselves with, when not otherwise engaged, and at the same time they will be learning to write and draw. The price of this Slate is 20 cents.

FIG. 34.

OUTLINE MAPS are of great importance in teaching Geography, and should be as large as possible. Full sets can be purchased for $10,00.

School Libraries.

Last winter the Legislature repealed the sections of the School Law which provided for the purchase and maintenance of School Libraries, on the plea of *economy* (?). This was certainly a retrograde movement in our School system, and as far as I have been able to ascertain the opinions of the people throughout the territory, it has been very generally condemned.

In those States in which the District Library plan has been adopted the great majority of the people could not be induced to give up their books, or abandon the system, which, by law, gives them annual contributions to their libraries.

As an instance illustrative of the strong feeling of attachment with which these Libraries are regarded where they have been established and tested, and how cheerfully the expense is borne by the people, I cite the following from an excellent address by Prof. READ of the Wisconsin State University. in which he said: "I will give the substance of a conversation which I had during my recent visit to Indiana: while in the Auditor's Office, examining the most beautiful series of books—the *Indiana School Library.* A farmer from the remotest township in the county came in—after a little, I said to him, 'Gentry, you are heavily taxed here in Indiana, I have been running away to Wisconsin where they have no old dead horses in the form of canals to pay for, and no interest to pay on bonds which our sharp Indiana Commissioners were cheated out of,' 'Well,' said he, 'we *are* heavily taxed, and this year, with our short crops and hard prices, it is as much as we can do in our neighborhood to pay our taxes.' 'But.' I said to him, 'it will be the policy of this Legislature to diminish taxation.' He said 'in all mercy he hoped so.' 'They will begin on your extravigant school system. Now look at these books—what is the use of them? Do they do a particle of good?' 'Let them,' said he, 'cut off what else they please—let them even cut off the whole school tax beside, *but the books we must have.*' He then told me, that the books had done his neighborhood more good, and had produced a greater change in the habits of families, than any other means of improvement which had ever been brought to bear upon the people."

And so it will be in Nebraska. The people will never complain of the

small tax of one tenth of one mill, which was provided in the sections repealed. The small pittance of one dollar upon a valuation of ten thousand dollars would never be considered as onerous, when the benefits to be derived therefrom are so clearly manifest; and which dollar, if expended according to the mode prescribed, would purchase three well bound volumes, or one volume each year for every three children in the Territory, and which would form a nucleus for a good library in a few years. By private purchase the same books would cost from one to one and a half dollars per volume.

At present there are but few libraries, (and those very limited in variety,) in the Territory, and even these are not always accessible to the poor man, who as a general thing would like to read, (if he had the opportunity,) quite as well as his more fortunate neighbor. How many men there are, (and women too,) who for want of a good book to read at home spend their time in idleness and gossiping, or in playing some useless game at cards or in other debasing amusements, for want of something better with which to occupy their minds.

The influence of good books upon the young cannot be too highly estimated. Such stories as the friendship of Damon and Pythias, the purity and patriotism of Washington, the indomitable perseverance of Franklin, cannot be read by young persons without inspiring them with a laudable ambition, and encouragement to meet and battle with the difficulties they may in after life encounter, and make them better men and women. More can often be learned of Geography in one careful perusal of a good volume of travels or voyages, than weeks of labor over a dry text book upon that subject, because the latter is presented as a *task* and is generally but a mass of figures and statistics, which are often very difficult to recollect; while the former are usually written in a pleasing style and well calculated to impress its facts upon the memory of the reader. Would it not be more wise to furnish the youth now growing up to take our places in the busy scenes of life, with books in which good moral lessons may be learned from the examples of great and good men whose lives are fit subjects for imitation; or books in which the structure and beauties of the heavens, the earth and the seas are described and explained, and in which the young may read and learn of that Omnipotent Power that doeth all things well, and be thereby led to feel and realize their own insignificance in comparison with the immensity of the boundless universe; books on science and art, of history, travels, biography, poetry and a few *well selected* works of fiction; rather than that their minds should be given up to reading (because they can get no better,) the "*yellow covered literature* that has of late years flooded the country, with such titles as "*The Pirates Own Book*;" or the flashy stories by Sylvanus Cobb and authors of the same stripe, to be found in the *literary family newspapers* of

the day, with such titles as "*Roderiquez Scuboberino, the sage Astrologer, or the Insane Maniac of Chimborazo: A tale of Love! Mystery!! and Revenge!!!*".

The evil effects of such books upon the minds of youth, can most generally be readily seen in the life and conduct of those who most use them, in the desire which they create to imitate the hero of the tale and thereby become the robber, pirate, sickly sentimentalist or spirit rapper so vividly painted upon the imagination by such reading.

I have known men and women, whose years should have taught them better things, running after *spirit-rappings*, *table-tippings*, etc., who have admitted that in childhood they were told and read ghost and spiritual manifestation stories, which made impressions upon their minds and produced a belief in them, they have never been able to obliterate in after life. I knew a lady once who confessed that she had never been able to overcome the impression, when alone at night, that some banditti would carry her off through the window, and that at such times she was perfectly miserable. This impression was produced by reading, when a school-girl, a tale in which the heroine was said to have been carried off in that manner, and was deepened by the imprudent threats of her mother, who would affright her with the idea that some one would serve her in the same way, unless she would promptly obey her command.

I believe there is no auxiliary so well calculated to incite and keep alive an interest among the people, in the great work of Education, as that of *good* DISTRICT SCHOOL LIBRARIES; and I do hope that the Legislature will restore those sections of the School law which provided for them.

Educational Journals.

Every influence which may have a beneficial bearing upon our School system should be sustained and encouraged, not the least important of which are the journals devoted to Education. The "IOWA SCHOOL JOURNAL," with THOS. H. BENTON, Jr., the able Secretary of the Iowa State Board of Education, as its Editor, is doing a most laudable work. This Journal is devoted exclusively to advancing the interests of Common Schools, not only

in Iowa, but throughout the entire West. It is published by MILLS BROTHERS, at DesMoines, Iowa, at $1,00 per year.

The "NEBRASKA FARMER AND WESTERN EDUCATIONAL ADVOCATE," published at Brownville, N. T., is another most excellent work, and is devoted exclusively to the Agricultural and Educational interests of the West, particularly in Nebraska. Mr. FURNAS, the Editor, has done more perhaps than any other one man in the Territory, towards the perfection of our School system, and this paper is only a continuation of those efforts. As soon as the country is sufficiently advanced, it is, I believe, his intention to make the paper exclusively an organ of Education. As it will hereafter contain the decisions of this department upon all questions brought up for a determination, and also explanations and suggestions in regard to carrying out the provisions of our School laws, it will be valuable as a Journal of information to all School officers in the performance of their official duties, and especially to Directors.

The price is only One Dollar for a single copy; for six copies, $5,00; thirteen copies, $10,00; twenty copies, $15,00; and fifty copies, $35,00. Would it not be well for each Local Board of Directors to get up a club for either one or both of the above named Journals?

Teacher's Institutes.

Teaching should be regarded as an honorable profession; and when properly viewed, it is the most important office in the social institutions of an enlightened and civilized people. In order to appreciate the important position occupied in the community, by the teacher of Common Schools, it is only necessary to remark that he, in a great measure, educates and gives character and future direction, to the mind of the youth of the country.—Like the clay in the hands of the potter, the minds of the youth are, to some extent, in the power of the teacher. It is the young, tender, pliable minds of children upon which he has to operate, and which he in part moulds and shapes for future life. He takes charge of them at that period of life when it is well known by both observation and experience, that as habits of industry or idleness—of attentive study or indolence—of moral rectitude or disr-

gard of moral excellence—of intellectual research or disregard of intellectual improvement, are acquired, so in a great measure will be the life at maturity and at advanced age. His example and teachings are greatly calculated to imprint on the tender, plastic mind, lasting impressions,—and whether these impressions will lead to the developement of good or evil principles in the future man, depends materially upon whether the functions of the teacher have been properly or improperly performed. If then the office of a teacher is one of such importance in social institutions, how very important it is that it should be filled with persons who are competent in every point of view. And in order to attain this competency, it will be found that the art of teaching is a science which will require as much patient industry and study, as perhaps any other profession. Look at a few of his duties. It is the office of a good teacher to govern without the appearance of harsh restraint, and to give instruction intelligently, and excite in the minds of his pupils a desire for the acquisition of knowledge; to inculcate good, moral conduct by both precept and example, and to enforce in a proper manner the practice of principles of honesty, truth and virtue. But, how can one be such a teacher who has not acquired the art of government, and of imparting knowledge intelligently?

Literary and scientific attainments, although essential, are not of themselves enough to make a good teacher. To be successful he *must* have acquired some knowledge in the art of teaching, and of government in the School room. This is best attained in a Normal School, and in the absence of such, the next best School for such purpose, is found in a properly conducted Teacher's Institute. Indeed such an Institute seems to be an indispensable agency in the prosperity of a School system; and no one who is at all acquainted with its operations and its beneficent influence on teachers and public sentiment, can for a moment, doubt its vital importance. One week annually spent by the teachers of a county, under the instruction of good Educators, who thoroughly understands the *modus operandi* of such Institute, would reflect a vast benefit on the Schools of the county, and would more than ten-fold repay the patrons of the Schools all the expenses attending such week's instruction.

Such a School of instruction would need only to be seen to be approved by all. It would be discovered that, in some measure, "it would do for the teacher what the directions of a master workman does for the future mechanic; what the law School does for the young lawyer; what the medical School and study in the office of an experienced physician do for the medical student."

In view of these considerations, and in order to secure a means of elevating the standard of qualifications of teachers for our Common Schools, and to advance the prosperity of our system of Education, I feel it a duty to recom-

mend and urge the enactment of a law, appropriating to each county a sum of money sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of holding a Teacher's Institute therein, for the period of one week in each year.

And in this same connection I may add, that, the importance of providing by legislative enactment, at least one large quarto dictionary for each School District, and for the use of teachers in such district, must be manifest to every one, who has at all any correct idea of what our Educational System should be. The expense of providing such a book for each School District would, indeed, be small when compared to the vast benefit resulting therefrom.

School System.

I have sometimes heard it remarked that our present School System is not applicable to the present wants of our new and growing Territory. This complaint, I apprehend, arises more from a want of familiarity with its principal features, and of being accustomed to its operations, than from material defects of the system. The main features of the law are considered well adapted to the workings of an efficient system of Free Education, and only need to be well understood to produce satisfactory results in all parts of the Territory. However, the experience of the past year, has suggested some amendments, without disturbing the main features of the law, which I had intended to urge upon the present Legislature; but since the meeting of the present session, I regret to find a number of members strongly opposed to our School system, and that instead of such amendments being likely to receive a favorable consideration, there is great danger of much harm being done.

This narrow-minded, selfish policy, as already exhibited by a number of members, is seen in the attempt to abolish the office of Territorial Commissioner of Common Schools; in the reduction of the taxes to support the Schools; in the opposition to the adoption of the necessary measures for obtaining control of the School lands, so as to bring them under the control of the proper officers for the purpose of leasing them, and thereby producing a large and annually increasing revenue to the School fund, and in the

extension of time for the payment of School taxes. Can this opposition arise from the want of a proper appreciation of the benefits of a system of Common School education? Is it possible that at this late day, in the sun-light of civilization and rapid progress of Free Education, a want of such appreciation can be found in the Legislature of Nebraska? It must be doubtful—at least the general intelligence of our people will not warrant an answer in the affirmative to these questions.

If, however, those who have for some reason initiated this aggressive policy against our School system, should unfortunately become successful in their retrograde movements, they will inflict a disasterous blow upon the cause of Free Education in Nebraska, from which it may require years of toil and the best energies of the friends of education to recover. It is to be ardently hoped, therefore, that their efforts to pull down the noble fabric of our system, or cripple its operations, may be crushingly defeated, and that hereafter our people will be more careful in the election of those who are to occupy the responsible position of legislating for them and their children No one should receive their suffrages who will not pledge himself the friend of Free Education; and in favor of that policy which will best secure such an education to all our youth by Common Schools.

To make a School system effectual in its operations, and produce those beneficial results which shall render it acceptable to the people, it must have a HEAD to give directions to its workings, preserve uniformity and harmonious action in all its operations, and infuse life into all its parts.

This can only be accomplished by a Territorial Commissioner, whose *whole* time is required in the discharge of various duties necessarily to be performed, both at his office and among the people; or by an efficient County Superintendency, which must still be under the direction of one general HEAD, in order to preserve uniformity in all the various departments of the system. Without one or both of these officers, any School system must prove a failure. The experience of many States, has born evidence to the truth of this remark; and is Nebraska, after struggling hard to get her free Schools in operation, now going to abandon the very life-principles of her system, and without compass or chart, sail out on the broad ocean of wild experiment to be wrecked on the sands and shoals of confusion in the operations of the law, anarchy in its administration, and final ruin in its general workings? I trust not; and although it is not probable I shall long occupy the position I now hold in the School Department of our Territory, yet I sincerely hope the office of Commissioner, the fountain from which the life-stream flows out through all parts of the system, shall remain unimpaired, and that it will be filled with one more competent to perform its arduous duties than the present incumbent, although none can be found who will feel a deeper interest in the success of our School System.

Text Books.

Although the Township Boards of Education have now the authority to prescribe the Text Books that shall be used in the several Schools in their respective townships, I find that but few Boards have, or can obtain without too much expense, the various series of Standard Text books for examination and from which to make a selection of the *best* books. A number of School book publishers have furnished this office with specimens of their publications and from which, I have selected the following list, (which differs but little from the list recommended last spring); in making it up I have had the assistance and advice of good practical teachers, whose long experience in the school room well qualified them for giving advice upon the relative merits of the works submitted to them.

Should any Board of Education, however, desire to examine for themselves before adopting a series of books, it will give me pleasure to place the books I have before them, and give any advice or information relative thereto that may be requested.

SANDERS' Alphabet Cards, and Primary School Charts.
TOWN and HOLBROOK'S Progressive Speller.
SANDERS' First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, Readers, High School and Young Ladies Readers.
WELLS' Elementary, and School Grammars.
COVELL'S Digest of English Grammar.
SANDERS' Analysis of English words.
WELCH'S Analysis of the English Sentence.
QUACKENBOS' First Lessons in Composition, and Advanced Course in Composition and Rhetoric.
NORTHEND'S Little Orator, National Orator, and Entertaining Dialogues.
SANDERS' School Speaker, and Elocutionary Chart.
OLDHAMS' Humerous Speaker.
ROBINSON'S Primary, Intellectual, and Practical Arithmetics. Elementary, and University Algebras. Geometry, and Trigonometry.
GILLISPIE'S Land Surveying.
KIDDLE'S Astronomy.

CORNELL'S First steps in Geography, Primary, and Grammar School Geographies, and High School Geography and Atlas.
COLTON and FITCH'S Physical Geography.
CORNELL'S Outline Maps.
WILLSON'S Primary American History, History of the United States, American History and Outlines of General History.
GOODRICH'S Histories of England, France, Greece and Rome.
CARL'S First book of Natural History.
CHAMBERS' Natural History.
HAMILTON'S Animal and Vegetable Physiology.
WELLS' Natural Philosophy.
WELLS' Principles of Chemistry.
WELLS' Science of Common Things.
GRAY'S Botany.
CUTTER'S Anatomy and Physiology.
HITCHCOCK'S Geology.
WATTS' Improvement of the Mind.
WILLARD'S Morals for the Young.
MAHAN'S Intellectual Philosophy.
WAYLAND'S Moral Science.
SPENCERIAN Penmanship.
BRYANT and STRATTON'S School Book-keeping.
BRADBURY'S Boys and Girls Singing Book and Singing Bird.
SANDERS and RUSSELL'S Robin Redbreast Singing Book.
FASQUELLE'S French Series.
WOODBURY'S German Series.
ARNOLD'S Latin and Greek Series.
IVISON, PHINNEY & Co'S. School Records.

To School Officers.

Any information that may be desired relative to the Plans, estimates and specifications for School houses, of Furniture, Apparatus, Books, etc., mentioned in this volume, I will take much pleasure in furnishing on application either personally or by letter.

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